

Jets Raid Maputo in S. African Reprisal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MAPUTO, Mozambique — South African planes bombed and strafed the outskirts of Maputo on Monday, killing at least six persons, according to AIM, the Mozambique government news agency.

Mozambique officials said the attack by seven jets killed six persons and wounded 40. Two of the dead were children, ages 2 and 6, two were women and two were men, the authorities said. All were Mozambicans except for one South African described as a refugee, AIM reported.

Reporters who toured the area after the five-minute raid said all the victims appeared to be civilians.

They reported no evidence that the planes hit any facilities connected with the African National Congress, the main guerrilla group fighting white rule in neighboring South Africa, and no sign of Mozambique missile installations in the area.

South Africa said the attack was made on a missile site and African National Congress bases in retaliation for a car bomb explosion outside an air force facility in Pretoria on Friday that killed 18 persons and injured 217.

In Johannesburg, the South African defense minister, General Magnus Malan, said the raid by Impala Mark-3 fighters was "very successful" on five out of six targets.

In Pretoria, a South African Air Force spokesman said the strike had wiped out guerrilla bases. Intelligence sources said it had inflicted heavy casualties on the African National Congress, adding that early indications were that scores of congress members had been killed.

General Malan told Parliament in Cape Town that South African security forces "will average every drop of blood spilled by innocents."

The defense minister said the air force had attacked the African National Congress planning headquarters known as Gubuzas House, two weapons and explosives training centers and a briefing room used by the guerrilla group. He added that the planes had struck a transit camp used by congress insurgents and a house where sabotage attacks on Transvaal province were planned.

The general also reported missile batteries gunning the guerrilla group's installations and operations had been "effectively neutralized."

A Defense Force spokesman said South Africa could not accept responsibility for any civilian casualties of the raid, "however deplorable."

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, the African National Congress accepted direct responsibility on Monday for the Pretoria bombing. It was the first time the congress had acknowledged that its guerrillas carried out the attack on Friday.

In a separate statement from Lusaka, Zambia, the congress said the jets had bombed and strafed residences belonging to it in the Matola district of Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, but denied that it had any military bases in the country.

Reporters at the scene counted five persons dead. Three Mozambicans working in a factory, two of them women, were killed by one of the jets. The other victims seen by reporters were a child and a black man who had been washing his car, witnesses said.

Mozambique is used as a sanctuary by members of the congress. But the Marxist government of President Samora Machel has insisted that the organization has no bases here.

Raid Widely Condemned
The raid by South Africa was widely condemned Monday, news agencies reported.

In Washington, the State Department assailed both the South African raid and Friday's congress bombing. "Neither side is justified in taking the action it did," said John R. Hughes, a spokesman.

Mr. Hughes said the United States was in "urgent contact" with various states in southern Africa, trying to re-establish a high-level dialogue between South Africa and its neighbors.

In Moscow, Tass condemned the South African raid as barbarous and said it was unjustified. The news agency said South African planes had carried out a raid that amounted to an undisputed act of aggression.

It also rejected South Africa's statement that the strike was in retaliation for the Pretoria bombing. France also criticized the attack and said nothing could justify such aggression against an independent state.

A spokesman at the External Relations Ministry said the apartheid system led to an appalling cycle of violence and retaliation.

London, Britain deplored the raid as a violation of Mozambique's sovereignty and urged an end to what it called the vicious circle of violence in the region.

Kohl to Ask U.S. For Arms Pledge

By William Drozdzak
Washington Post Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl hopes to obtain assurances of U.S. flexibility in the Geneva arms control talks from President Ronald Reagan this weekend in order to carry a positive message to Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, in July, according to chancellery and Foreign Ministry officials.

Mr. Kohl's trip to Moscow on July 4 is considered here to be the most crucial diplomatic effort this year to reach an arms control agreement, and he wants assurances of cooperation from Mr. Reagan when the two meet at the economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Senior West German officials are concerned by what they perceive as a growing conviction in the Reagan administration that Pershing-2 missiles must be deployed in West Germany later this year before the Soviet Union will bend toward a compromise. While prepared to deploy the missiles if necessary, Mr. Kohl's government wants to explore every possible avenue to curtail medium-range nuclear weapons before the December negotiating deadline.

The West German officials are pleased that Paul H. Nitze, the chief U.S. negotiator, has gained more flexibility to explore possible compromises at Geneva, but they also would like to see him acquire even more authority and possibly revive the tentative agreement he reached last summer with his Soviet counterpart, Yuri A. Kvitinsky.

During a walk in the woods near Geneva, Mr. Nitze and Mr. Kvitinsky agreed on an outline that would limit the Soviet Union to 75 SS-20s and the West to 75 cruise missiles. The outline was later rejected by the Kremlin and Washington, but a senior minister in Bonn said, "The walk-in-the-woods deal was certainly something we could live with."

In private meetings with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Kohl hopes to obtain a conciliatory message that might include another request for lower missile deployments or new overtures for an East-West summit, something that Mr. Kohl has advocated since taking office last October.

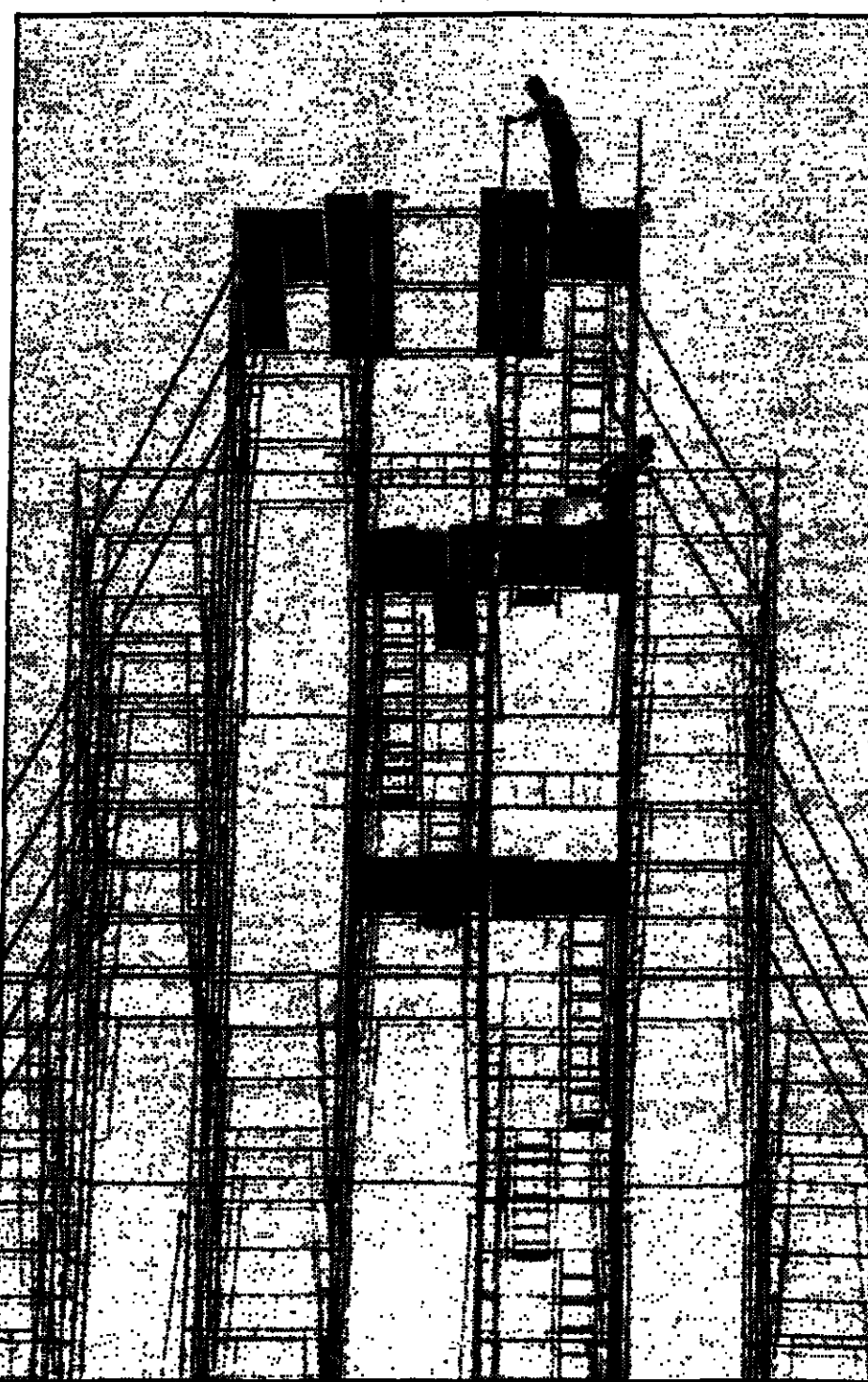
Despite his conservative leanings, Mr. Kohl acknowledges the need to shore up West Germany's ties with the East bloc, and he is particularly eager to enhance Western dialogue with Moscow.

From the Soviet viewpoint, Bonn has emerged as the most likely intermediary to repair East-West relations. The Kremlin's traditional diplomatic conduit to the West, through Paris, has been stymied by poor relations between Moscow and the Socialist-led government of Francois Mitterrand.

The economic summit participants are expected to reaffirm the West's steadfast intention to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe later this year unless the United States and the Soviet Union reach an accord at Geneva.

On the issue of East-West trade, West German officials are relieved by the Reagan administration's decision to consign this controversial matter to a minor place on the agenda. They said, however, that a new row could erupt over protectionism, pitting Japan against the Europeans and Americans, who have long argued that Tokyo must lower import barriers.

European countries have grown more optimistic about the strength of the U.S. economic recovery. Nonetheless, there are lingering worries (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Work continues on the press communications tower outside William and Mary Hall, which will be used by the 3,000 to 4,500 journalists that are expected to cover the Williamsburg, Virginia, economic conference scheduled for the weekend.

Lebanon Ready To Offer Syria Better Terms Than Israel Got

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Lebanon is willing to offer far more generous economic and political concessions to Syria to obtain the withdrawal of its troops than the Beirut government has granted Israel, according to Lebanese officials.

The Lebanese are concerned whether the hard-line Syrian government will come to the bargaining table or try to plunge Lebanon into greater chaos.

Israel will not fulfill its part of the troop withdrawal accord with Lebanon until Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces also leave.

Advisers to President Amin Gemayel are pondering various contingency plans in the event that Syria follows through on the veiled threats it has made since the Lebanese-Israeli accord was signed last week.

The threats include closing Syria's borders with Lebanon, blocking the country's vital trade link to the Gulf, or stirring up conflict within Lebanon itself.

The advisers are even contemplating the possibility that Syria might declare the area of Lebanon it occupies an independent state.

The Syrians have refused so far to begin negotiations with Lebanon on withdrawal.

Advisers to President Gemayel said they had always assumed that the Syrian phase of the troop-withdrawal bargaining would be difficult. They said they had been prepared for Syria's initial rejection of the accord with Israel.

But the sustained, vehement attacks, especially the polemical assaults on President Gemayel and his government amid warnings of new civil war here, have come as a surprise.

There is still hope that Syria will come around.

"I do not not believe that the Syrian position is final," Foreign Minister Elie Salem said Sunday in Paris.

"I cannot conceive that Syria will remain adamant in its present position and expose Lebanon to the infinite dangers that we face," he said. "The choice is between withdrawal with this agreement or the extinction of Lebanon."

Neither Lebanese nor foreign diplomats here express the measure of optimism about the situation that is found in comments by U.S. officials in Washington.

The confidence in Washington involves a "certain amount of wishing in the dark," said a diplomat familiar with the affairs of both the Americans and Lebanese. "It is a tactic of keep smiling and hope."

that the Syrians will be reasonable.

"Optimism is premature," he added.

To encourage Damascus to enter the negotiating process, the Lebanese have indicated they are willing to strengthen their economic ties, allowing Syria access to the port of Beirut and making arrangements for financing to help Syria develop agricultural and mineral resources.

And Lebanese officials say they are willing to negotiate security arrangements similar to those given Israel as the price for troop withdrawal.

In Lebanon's agreement with Israel, questions of trade were assigned to a joint commission for study. The accord did not require Beirut to recognize Israel.

Many observers here believe that if Syria agreed to bargain, it would also want some deal with the United States, such as U.S. pressure on Israel to return the Golan Heights, and a big cash payment from Saudi Arabia.

So far, all that is speculation. The Syrians have set no price for withdrawal, and they have not spelled out in great detail their objections to the Lebanese-Israeli accord, which they condemn daily.

There is the fear here that the Syrians' harsh polemics, while perhaps designed to raise the ante for a withdrawal agreement, may leave Damascus no way to come to terms with Lebanon without losing face.

The Syrians have said that they regarded the security zone that Lebanon conceded in its accord with Israel as a threat to Syria's security.

There is a strong feeling here that if talks with Syria are to be successful, the U.S. role will have to be substantially less than it was in the negotiations with the Israelis.

It is believed that Syria would reject any arrangement that appeared to be a copy of the accord with Israel and would regard a high-profile U.S. role as meddling in what they consider to be an Arab matter.

To the surprise of some foreign diplomats, the Lebanese express confidence that they will be far better able to handle themselves in negotiations with Syria than those with Israel.

"All we knew about the Israelis was secondhand," a senior adviser to President Gemayel said last week. "With the Syrians, we have had relations for very many years. At least we know them."

Williamsburg's Historic Echoes to Yield for a Weekend

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — The Japanese have been dissuaded from bringing missiles and golf carts to the site of the ninth annual economic summit of industrialized countries this weekend with poorly disguised excitement and a touch of awe.

Dozens of kings, presidents, princes and dukes have visited the restored colony over the years, but this occasion is clearly special.

"We've never done anything quite this large," said Bruce P. Hearn, general manager of the Williamsburg Inn, which will house all seven leaders in 19th-century Regency and 18th-century Colonial style. Also at the inn will be Gaston Thorn, president of the Executive Commission of the European Community.

Nor has Williamsburg, in the 57 years since John D. Rockefeller Jr. began to finance its revival, ever been closed to the public, as it will be this weekend. This fact, together with some of the preparations, has prompted grumbling by locals, who are used to unimpeded strolls down Duke of Gloucester Street and its picket-fenced byways.

Most of Williamsburg, however, delights in its restrained way to be host to the first summit meeting to be held in the continental United States (summit No. 2 was held in Puerto Rico).

This is to be the biggest summit meeting yet, and the 3,000 to 4,500 journalists expected will far surpass last year's press corps at Versailles, France. Each official delegation numbers only 15 members — the head of state or government, their foreign and finance ministers and 12 others.

One problem has been how to treat the leaders equally when no two accommodations are identical. Some facilities have been altered and "protocol had to come in," Mr. Hearn said.

President Ronald Reagan, the host, and Mr. Mitterrand rank highest since they are heads of both state and government. The other national leaders follow according to their years of continuous service in their posts: Mrs. Thatcher, Prime Minister (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Aides See Victory For Nicaraguan Rebels

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, and another senior administration official believe that U.S.-supported Nicaraguan rebels have a good chance of overthrowing the Sandinist government by the end of the year, according to administration and congressional officials.

Members of Congress said Sunday that in making the assessment, Mr. Casey and the other official, Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, seemed to understate the administration's long-standing assertion that U.S. support for the rebel groups was primarily to stop arm shipments to guerrillas in El Salvador.

"The descriptions we heard, even though they included lots of qualifications about how the rebels were building up their own momentum, have much more in common with President Reagan's reference to them as freedom fighters than the official claim that we are providing covert aid only to prevent arms shipments," a Democratic member of the House Intelligence Committee said.

The administration and congressional sources said Mr. Casey and Mr. Enders had made their prediction in secret testimony to congressional committees in recent weeks. They told the committees that anti-government forces in Nicaragua were planning a steady increase in fighting this summer, culminating later in the year in a pin-point assault on Managua, members of Congress said.

Dale Peterson, a spokesman for the CIA, said the agency would not comment on the matter.

Although the members of Congress said they were skeptical about the administration's predictions, they reported that intelligence considered the prospect of a military victory to be plausible.



William J. Casey

ments to El Salvador, recommended that Congress instead authorize \$80 million in overt aid to Central American nations to counter arms smuggling.

The legislation is expected to come up for debate by the House Foreign Affairs Committee this week.

The Senate Intelligence Committee, adopting a compromise response to the reported increase in the covert operations, voted to continue financing until September. The committee asked the administration to develop a statement of objectives and plans for the activities, which the committee said it would review before approving financing for the fiscal year that begins in October.

Last year, Congress approved a law prohibiting U.S. covert support for military operations aimed at overthrowing a Nicaraguan government. Concern that the activities in Nicaragua were not in compliance with the law led to the recent actions in Congress.

East Bloc Regimes Face a Religious Revival

Some Priests There View Vatican's Policy as a 'Dialogue of the Deaf'

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — There has been a remarkable revival of religious fervor in all the countries of Eastern Europe in recent years, and especially in Czechoslovakia, despite decades of hostile government policies, according to scholars and members of the clergy from Eastern and Western Europe.

In all the countries of the East bloc, the Roman Catholic Church and the local Communist governments are engaged in a precarious effort at coexistence that is part conflict and part accommodation.

Each side is pressing its advantage as hard as it dares, while remaining anxious to maintain a dialogue with the other and to prevent the worst.

But many of the younger priests in Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries strongly feel that this is a "dialogue of the deaf" that has brought little or no relief to the local believers and is papering over existing difficulties instead of removing them.

This dialogue, which has been among the Vatican's policies for 30 years, is being continued by Pope John Paul II.

John Paul is to make his second visit as pope to Poland beginning June 16. He will have an immeasurably more difficult task than on his first trip in 1979.

On this visit, the pope faces the risk either of giving rise to an emotional surge that could lead to a political explosion or of disappointing the hopes of Polish Catholics and causing them to lose their faith in the church.

These themes and others emerged here last week during a conference on Freedom of Religion, Human Rights and Détente in Eastern Europe, attended by scholars and members of the clergy from Eastern and Western Europe.

The conference was organized by the Austrian state radio and television network, Cardinal Franz König, the archbishop of Vienna, was one of the participants.

The religious revival in Eastern Europe, the conference was told, has been most spectacular in Czechoslovakia, where repression of the church has been more brutal and unremitting than in the neighboring countries.

Young Czechoslovaks are seeking out priests for discussion and spiritual advice; there are many religious marriages, baptisms and secret readings of the Bible, and more *smiznals*, or underground, publications on religious issues are being published than anywhere else.

The most unusual contribution in Vienna came from Stefan Kisilewski, a Polish Catholic writer and editor, who had been refused permission to leave his country and addressed the meeting by means of a videotape taken by an Austrian television crew in his Warsaw home.

"Everybody is afraid," he said about the pope's forthcoming trip. "The people are afraid that it will increase the authority of the government, and the government is afraid that the underground Solidarity will emerge. The church, too, is not sure what results this voyage will bring. We know that until now John Paul has always won."

"In my view the only possibility for Poland is reform, but a reform that is tolerated by Moscow. We remain in the Eastern bloc, in the Warsaw Pact, but there must be economic and political democratization," he said.

"The central party regime is weak and unpopular," he added, "and so there must be a Finlandization of Poland. With Moscow's permission."

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INSIDE

■ A dramatic increase in nuclear firepower will result if all of President Reagan's arms proposals are approved, a congressional staff study and other analyses say. Page 3.

■ The Labor Party in Britain attacks a controversial Conservative advertising program designed to attract black votes. Page 4.

■ Cambodian children suffer from painful memories four years after the Khmer Rouge were driven from power. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ Diamond Shamrock makes a bid worth a total of \$1.4 billion for Natoma. Page 9.

■ New York stock prices overcame an early wave of selling and the Dow average gained 10.54 points. Page 9.

ARTS/LEISURE
■ The Brooklyn Bridge is 100 years old today, and still hanging from John Roebling's original steel cables. Page 16.

WEDNESDAY
■ The U.S. commander in Latin America, Lieutenant General Wallace H. Nutter, says the United States has not done enough to stop "Marxist expansionism" in Central America. On the front page.

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Shultz's Strategy: Give Syrians Time To Come Around

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz is playing a waiting game with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, hoping in time to win support for the Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement.

That remains his tactic despite Syrian resistance that seems calculated to chill the ardor of the most determined suitor.

Each day recently has brought a vitriolic Syrian attack on the agreement as a betrayal of Arab interests. As a deliberate snub, Syria barred a visit by President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib, "because he is one of the most hostile American officials to the Arabs and their cause."

Without Syria, the agreement negotiated by Mr. Shultz cannot be carried out. Israel will not withdraw its troops from Lebanon unless there is a simultaneous pullout of Syrian soldiers and Palestine Liberation Organization forces in Lebanon under Syrian protection.

U.S. officials believe there are very persuasive reasons for Syria to cooperate eventually.

Among problems acknowledged by U.S. officials are Syria's perennial campaign for leadership of the radical Arab bloc, which regards accommodation with Israel as anathema; its interests in Lebanon, which could be threatened by warming Israeli-Lebanese relations; and its increasing reliance on the Soviet Union to rebuild its armed forces.

That reliance has made Syria a potential pawn in Soviet efforts to counter U.S. influence in the Middle East.

Most other Arab nations, including Saudi Arabia, which gives Syria substantial financial aid, appear to be leaning toward agreeing that Syria should honor its pledge to withdraw if asked by Lebanon.

Improved U.S. ties could ease Mr. Assad's dependence on Moscow. And, most importantly, the removal of foreign forces from Lebanon would greatly lessen the risk of renewed Syrian-Israeli warfare that almost certainly would end in Syrian defeat.

Mr. Shultz and other U.S. policy-makers are known to feel that these arguments will nudge Syria toward cooperation.

But U.S. officials have also warned that it could take three or four months before they can tell whether this optimism is justified.

During the interim, Mr. Shultz has devised a low-key strategy

aimed at making most effective use of the limited leverage that can be applied to Syria.

The strategy initially calls for U.S. reliance on friendly Arab governments to pressure President Assad. Mr. Shultz personally appealed for such support to leaders of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Jordan and Iraq, and his efforts are being enlarged upon by Mr. Habib and U.S. ambassadors.

U.S. officials predict that the Lebanon agreement will win open or tacit backing from all Arab League members except the PLO, Libya and South Yemen.

How responsive Syria will be to other nations' opinions is an open question, given the fractious nature of politics in the Middle East.

Potentially most influential is Saudi Arabia, which is committed to giving Syria \$500 million a year and frequently gives more. Part of that largesse stems from the Saudi royal family's fear that it might have to rely on Syrian troops to put down a challenge from fundamentalist Moslems.

For that reason, many Middle East experts are skeptical about how much the Saudis would pressure President Assad.

However, Mr. Shultz, who conferred two weeks ago with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, is known to feel that, despite ambivalent Saudi public statements, Fahd will make a strong, behind-the-scenes plea to Damascus to support the agreement.

Mr. Shultz also has made clear that the United States would assist, if asked, in negotiations between Syria and Lebanon and would open talks to improve long-strained U.S. relations with Damascus. That effort has met with little success.

Mr. Shultz has shaken off the snubs with frequent public references to Syria as "a proud country" and reiterations of his offer of a dialogue. He has gone out of his way to stress that Syria has "legitimate security concerns and interests" in Lebanon that must be addressed in withdrawal talks.

Mr. Shultz noted that the security zone planned by the Lebanese and Israelis in southern Lebanon would extend to the Syrian border and would create a need for guarantees that Israel would not be afforded special strategic advantages in any conflict with Syria.

In Syria there is still a strong belief that Damascus has an inherent claim to special political, economic and strategic concessions from Lebanon, a weaker neighbor that was once Syrian territory.



CRASH SITE — Workers clear away wreckage of a Canadian Starfighter that exploded while performing aerobatics at an air show at Rhine-Main Airport near Frankfurt. The debris tore across a highway approach and killed five persons in passing cars.

Fatah Dissidents Vow To Continue Protest

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Dissident officers stepped up their revolt Monday against Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, rejecting the leadership's latest moves for reconciliation.

In a statement issued in Damascus, five senior officers in Mr. Arafat's own command group, al-Fatah, which forms the backbone of the PLO, said they would refuse to obey orders issued on Saturday in an attempt to quell the peaceful revolt.

The officers said they would remain in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley "to halt the continuing deviation in the Fatah leadership and step up the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy."

The five dissidents and an unknown number of supporters began their protest more than two weeks ago to press a wide range of

demands, including cancellation of recent appointments to senior posts and a more radical political line.

On Saturday, Fatah's central committee put the dissidents under Mr. Arafat's direct command and banned other PLO fighters from contacting them.

The committee also pledged to prepare a full meeting of the movement as demanded by the dissidents, and altered the Fatah command structure, apparently to lessen the impact of the appointments.

But the dissidents' statement Monday said the changes were worthless and intended to present the officers' movement as merely a matter of military insubordination. The officers said they would continue their "revolutionary movement" until their demands were met.

China Is Said to Train, Arm Laos Insurgents

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China is covertly training and arming Laotian insurgents to fight Vietnamese troops occupying Laos, according to Western diplomats here.

Diplomats who recently visited Chinese areas near the Laotian border said they were told that Chinese military advisers operate eight camps strung along the southwestern Chinese frontier in Yunnan province. More than 1,000 young Laotians are said to be receiving guerrilla training.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry denied the reports Monday, calling them "sheer fabrication."

The reports, however, reinforce earlier Western intelligence findings of small-scale Chinese military support for insurgents seeking to topple the pro-Hanoi government in Vientiane, which is backed by an estimated 50,000 Vietnamese troops.

China, once Hanoi's closest ally, now calls its southern neighbor "little hegemons" bent on dominating Southeast Asia with the help of "big hegemons" — the Soviet Union.

Beijing has fashioned a regional strategy poised against Hanoi, with open material support for resistance groups fighting Vietnamese forces in Cambodia and with public pledges to aid Thailand against any Vietnamese aggression.

As late as last month, Chinese and Vietnamese troops reportedly engaged in artillery duels across their heavily militarized border.

Foreign analysts believe Beijing rounds out its anti-Hanoi policy in Southeast Asia by aiding the Laotian resistance, a factionalized, ill-equipped band said to number several thousand men. The Laotian effort, however, is cloaked in secrecy for fear of Vietnamese reprisals against a new war front, diplomats said.

West European diplomats who toured Yunnan province last month apparently pulled back the

cloak through a chance meeting with a Laotian who identified himself as a guerrilla undergoing training by the Chinese military at a border camp he called Muong Phong.

The young man told the Europeans he began the training a year ago and receives a Chinese salary equal to \$7 monthly.

He reportedly said that more than 1,000 insurgents were being taught guerrilla tactics at the eight Chinese border camps. After their training, they will cross into Laos, raid Vietnamese installations and come back to the Yunnan base to resupply, he told the diplomats.

He said the guerrillas are Marxist and dedicated to the overthrow of the pro-Hanoi government. They reportedly were recruited from a total of 3,000 Laotian refugees who settled in Yunnan after the Vietnamese occupation.

However, the Laotian insurgent said his group feared Chinese domination of its country if Vietnam ever was expelled.

The Laotian insurgency complicates Hanoi's occupation of Laos while distracting it from its battles in Cambodia and its defense of the Chinese-Vietnamese border, according to analysts. At the same time, the guerrillas are said to help Beijing keep open a small corridor in Laos needed to transport military supplies to the resistance in Cambodia.

■ Thai-Laotian Border Clash

Four Thai and a Laotian soldier have been killed in cross-border shooting incidents along the Mekong River dividing Thailand and Laos, the Bangkok World reported Monday, according to United Press International.

Another Thai was reported missing after a river boat sank in the Mekong in a separate Laotian attack Sunday, the English-language daily said. Bangkok World said shooting broke out twice Sunday across the Mekong near the Thai border town of Nong Khai, 362 miles (615 kilometers) northeast of Bangkok.

Religious Revival Noted In Countries of East Bloc

(Continued from Page 1)

church and religion as the best means for doing so.

Professor A.B. Osadczuk-Korab, a lecturer at the Free University in West Berlin, and one of the leading European experts on Poland, said, spoke of the geopolitical concerns of Cardinal Wysinski.

Mr. Osadczuk-Korab read the conference a passage written by Cardinal Wysinski during his years of interment in the early 1950s that said that if Marxism had come to Poland directly from the West instead of the East, perhaps it would have been accepted.

Mr. Osadczuk-Korab said that both the church and the regime in Poland wanted the pope's visit because, since Cardinal Wysinski's death, he alone had sufficient moral authority with the Polish people to stem the hatred and despair that kept growing in the country.

The regime, he added, wanted to use the pope's visit to get back a degree of the respectability that Communist Poland had once enjoyed, when it had a special relationship with the United States and was visited by West European leaders.

The Polish scene is being watched with mixed feelings by Catholics in other East European countries, according to the experts.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others who want the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

Both the state and the church in Hungary "are afraid of the Polish virus," he added.

A lecturer on Czechoslovakia said that the underground Catholic publications there followed the Polish situation closely.

But he said that the "Polish subtleties" — including the declarations of Cardinal Cerny in favor of a dialogue with the authorities — found little understanding among the hard-pressed Czechoslovak Catholics, most of whom trust their hopes to a firmer Vatican policy for Eastern Europe.

Kohl Seeks U.S. Flexibility In Arms Talks With Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

about the U.S. budget deficit and the related danger that interest rates could rise again and thus about economic upturn.

Another issue that could raise problems is how to stabilize key currencies. There is little enthusiasm in Bonn, London or Washington for Mr. Mitterrand's call for "a new Bretton Woods" conference that would resurrect fixed exchange rates. West German officials said last week's Paris-Bonn summit between Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand resulted in "the most frank discussions we've ever had."

Bonn fears that the Socialist government in Paris will not be able to resist domestic opposition to austerity, and the West Germans would be forced to spend heavily to rescue the franc again this autumn.

The problems of the international economy have grown so complex that few analysts expect more than anecdotal news of good will to emerge from Williamsburg.

West German officials say a final common declaration will include strictures against the dangers of protectionism and high interest rates. It will also express support

for developing countries and encouraging words for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which will meet a week later in Yugoslavia.

"We already have enough difficulties," explained a chancellery aide. "Our main goal is not to create new problems. We know we simply cannot achieve more than cautious promises."

Besides economic matters, the seven Western leaders plan to discuss such political topics as disarmament, East-West relations and the Middle East.

While the sensitive issue of trade with the East bloc has declined in importance, Bonn sees some merit in exploring how the West could revive a dialogue with the martial law regime in Poland. Mr. Kohl is known to believe that if the trip of Pope John Paul II goes well next month, the West should take steps to dissolve sanctions.

On the Middle East, the summit leaders are expected to endorse the Israeli-Lebanese accord calling for withdrawal of all foreign forces.

The Europeans, in particular, will be urged to exert their influence to elicit Syria's cooperation with the troop withdrawal agreement.

WORLD BRIEFS

Access to Sakharov's Wife Barred

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet authorities barred Western reporters Monday from visiting Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, the exiled dissident, after she had summoned them to a briefing.

Two uniformed militiamen blocked the entrance to her apartment block, and told reporters that "it is forbidden to see Yelena Georgievna today." Police have been posted continuously in the stairway outside Mrs. Bonner's apartment since she gave a press conference on the street Friday to warn about her husband's poor health.

Earlier Monday, Mrs. Bonner left her apartment to telephone reporters from a public phone booth. She said, "I am surrounded by militia here" and invited the reporters to come to see the conditions under which she was living.

Guyana Orders Out 2 U.S. Envoys

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (Reuters) — Guyana has ordered two U.S. Embassy officials to leave the country for interfering in its domestic affairs, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday.

But an embassy spokesman said, "As far as we are concerned, the two officials will not be leaving Guyana as requested, as they have done nothing wrong." The diplomats were not named.

The government has linked them with labor unrest in the bauxite-mining town of Linden, 70 miles (110 kilometers) south of Georgetown, where about 3,000 workers staged a 24-hour strike last Thursday to protest food shortages. The government said Friday that officials of a foreign embassy had been extremely active at Linden in discussions with union members and with personnel of the mining company, Guymin.

British Adamant on Elgin Marbles

LONDON (Reuters) — Unmoved by the campaign of Greek minister of culture, Melina Mercouri, to get back the Elgin Marbles, the British Museum said Monday that they would stay in London, where they have been since 1816.

After listening to a lecture by Miss Mercouri, the museum's director, David Wilson, embraced her and said: "She is a charming woman and she has her views but I have mine. The trustees of the British Museum do not wish to give anything back on any grounds." Miss Mercouri, who has pledged to get them back, said Greece is building a museum to house them on the acropolis at Athens.

The 5th century B.C. collection, including part of a 524-foot (160-meter) frieze and 17 figures from the Parthenon, was acquired by Lord Elgin as ambassador to Turkey which then ruled Greece. He sold it to the British government in 1816.

Greece, U.S. Talk Anew on Bases

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece and the United States resumed talks Monday on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece amid allegations that U.S. aircraft had violated air traffic regulations in the Aegean.

A spokesman for the government said that Yannis Kapsis, Greek undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and Reginald Bartholomew, a U.S. State Department official, met at the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Bartholomew, who with Mr. Kapsis has been conducting negotiations for seven months, returned Sunday from consultations in Washington.

Greek officials say that U.S. and Turkish aircraft entered disputed airspace in the Aegean flight information region last Friday without permission. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said the incident, which occurred during a NATO exercise, was serious because it involved a coordinated action by Turkey and the United States. Turkey denied that its planes violated Greek airspace.

French Students Plan to Protest

PARIS (AP) — Three separate groups of students and teachers plan to demonstrate Tuesday as the National Assembly begins its debate on a university reform bill.

The planned reform, the work of Education Minister Alain Savary, has sparked demonstrations throughout the country in recent weeks and many of them have been violent. Mr. Savary has refused demands that the assembly's debate be put off until the fall to allow consultations with student groups.

Speakinghead the protests is the National Coordination of Students and Teachers, made up of five groups close to the political opposition. A second group is led mostly by Socialist and Trotskyist organizations. The third calls itself the Independents. They will form up in separate parts of the city Tuesday and march on the National Assembly as it begins its debate. Passage of the measure is a foregone conclusion given the Socialist government's majority in the assembly.

Japan Ends Hunt for Alleged Spies

TOKYO (UPI) — Japan said Monday that an investigation failed to back charges that a Soviet espionage agent recruited Japanese politicians and reporters and planted a mole in the Foreign Ministry, giving Moscow regular access to sensitive information.

The police said they would not press charges against 11 of the Japanese named by the former KGB major, Stanislav Levchenko, as working for the Soviet Union during his assignment in Japan as a Soviet journalist.

At the same time, the Foreign Ministry said it had ended an extensive, internal investigation, which failed to flush out a code clerk who allegedly gave the former spy thousands of secret documents. Mr. Levchenko defected to the United States in 1979 after five years in Tokyo as a correspondent for the Soviet magazine New Times.

For the Record

GLASGOW (Reuters) — Striking workers at a state-owned British Leyland axle plant voted Monday to return to work after a two-week strike sparked by the threat of layoffs. BL had warned that the plant would be shut unless the dispute ended Monday. The strikers voted their return against the advice of shop stewards.

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize recipient, ended his fast Sunday. He had fasted with four others since May 10 to protest the plight of Argentina's disappeared persons.

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Albert Claude, 84, a Belgian-born scientist who shared the 1974 Nobel Prize for medicine and physiology, died overnight, his secretary said Monday.

TEL AVIV (AP) — The government issued back-to-work orders Monday to 1,300 of about 8,000 public health doctors who are striking for more pay and a shorter workweek.

Summit to Disrupt Calm In Colonial Williamsburg

(Continued from Page 1)

Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani of Italy. Then comes Mr. Thorn.

Not even a schedule of events has been issued. According to informants, however, the leaders, in reverse order of protocol, will fly in by U.S. Marine helicopter Saturday afternoon, landing near the reconstructed old State Capitol, where the House of Burgesses once met. Then they will ride in a horse-drawn carriage west on Nicholson Street to the Palace Green, where each will be greeted by Mr. Reagan before bleachers full of photographers.

On Saturday evening there will be a reception and dinner for the leaders and their senior ministers at nearby Carter's Grove Plantation.

On Sunday there will be a prayer service at Bruton Parish Church for those who want to attend, a meet-

ing of the heads of delegations in the House of Burgesses chamber, lunch at various taverns and an afternoon plenary session at the inn.

A second plenary session will take place Monday morning, the sources said, with a joint statement to be issued in the afternoon at the press center on the campus of the College of William and Mary, a mile from the restoration area.

The concluding official dinner will be held Monday at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Center.

Journalists and technicians will make up by far the largest single group of visitors.

The arrangements for their care and feeding, which has become the responsibility of the host country, is the most tangible sign here of summity's grand scale. The press center in William and Mary Hall, which has been given permanent air conditioning at a cost to the government of perhaps \$500,000, has work space for 1,000 people on its main floor alone.

It is only because of the substantial corporate contributions — typewriters, copying machines and 100 luxury cars — that the cost of the Williamsburg summit is expected to be held to \$6 million to \$8 million, somewhat less than at Versailles, said Anne Haskell, a press consultant.

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New Reagan Plan Would Strengthen U.S. Strike Force

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If Congress approves all of President Ronald Reagan's program to modernize nuclear strike forces, the result will be a dramatic increase in the size and especially the power of the nation's nuclear arsenal, according to a congressional staff study and other analyses.

The program also will give the Pentagon the ability to increase the arsenal's size and power more rapidly in the future, according to a Defense Department document.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The Pentagon, for instance, is arguing in Congress that one benefit of new missiles will be "an open missile production line" that would be ready to increase the force size quickly.

A significant number of legislators who had opposed the building of the 10-warhead MX missile have said they probably now would support Mr. Reagan's request. They say he has promised to modify his strategic arms control proposals and to develop a less "destabilizing" small mobile missile with a single warhead.

If no arms reduction treaty is reached with the Soviet Union, the result of the overall strategic arms program of the Reagan administration will be to increase the inventory of strategic nuclear warheads to 14,000 from 9,000, a Congressional Budget Office analysis has found.

More significant, in the opinion of many nuclear warfare analysts, the Reagan modernization program will greatly increase the overall number of "hard target kill warheads," projectiles with accuracy and nuclear yield sufficient to destroy missile silos and Soviet command bunkers greatly reinforced with steel and concrete. The program would also increase the number of such warheads likely to survive a Soviet attack on the United States and thus be available for retaliation.

It is this "hard target capability" that is most desired by the Defense Department and most feared and opposed by the Soviet leadership.

The budget office's analysts found that the result of the Reagan program would be to increase the inventory of about 1,400 relatively

weak and not wholly effective hard target warheads likely to survive an attack to a much larger number of more destructive weapons. The total number of hard target warheads likely to survive attack, the budget office said, would rise to 3,900 by 1990, and to more than 6,000 by 1996, increases of 175 percent and 375 percent respectively.

Even if the president's proposals on arms reductions become the basis of a treaty, most of his overall weapons program could be carried through within the terms of the treaty. The small reduction in overall numbers that the treaty would require would be offset by the substantial increase in the arsenal's power, accuracy and capability.

But, in fact, Mr. Reagan is believed most likely to modify his treaty proposal by increasing both a proposed ceiling of 5,000 ICBM warheads and increasing or eliminating a proposed limit of 850 intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Reductions or retirements could be made in older, less capable missiles and aircraft so that more lethal new systems with much greater ability to attack Soviet military and command targets could be deployed.

Thus, as one critic remarked, "This is force modernization given the name of arms control."

The nuclear modernization program will cost about \$50 billion a year for the next five years, according to the Congressional Budget Office, and will result in a significant increase in U.S. retaliatory power.

It includes a plan to deploy at least 100 large MX missiles with 1,000 hard target kill warheads; to design and presumably to deploy a force of mid-range, single-warhead missiles with the same hard target capability; and to build a fleet of 20 Trident submarines, each with 24 launching tubes for multiwarhead missiles. Eventually all these submarines would be fitted with the D-5 submarine missile, which will have the accuracy and hard target capability of ICBMs.

The plan also calls for the deployment of 100 B-1B bombers by the late 1980s, and 132 advanced technology bombers in the early 1990s, about 3,200 air-launched cruise missiles, and about 400 nuclear sea-launched cruise missiles by 1988.



SUPPORT FOR SOVIET JEWS — Avital Shecharansky, second from right, wife of Anatoli Shecharansky, the imprisoned Soviet dissident, walked Sunday with Yehuda Blum, right, Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, during a march in New York City supporting Jews in the Soviet Union. Edward I. Koch, center, the mayor of New York City, also took part. Holding the poster of Mr. Shecharansky was Matilda Cuomo, wife of the governor of New York state, Mario M. Cuomo.

Broad Base Urged for Democrats

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

SANTA FE, N.M., May 23 — Political strategists for former President Jimmy Carter and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, agreed during the weekend that the courtship of individual constituencies by Democratic presidential aspirants may prevent the party from winning the White House in 1984.

Speaking to the Association of State Democratic Chairs, Hamilton Jordan, who was White House chief of staff under Mr. Carter, and William Carrick, Mr. Kennedy's political director, outlined contrasting electoral strategies for defeating President Ronald Reagan, should he run for re-election.

But both argued that unless the Democratic Party can appeal to a broad cross section of American voters, the party's nominee will be in a difficult position.

"If the 1984 primaries are dominated exclusively by candidates responding to the demands of interest groups, it won't make much difference who is the nominee," Mr. Jordan said. "There will be no way for our party and our nominee to reach the average voter."

Mr. Carrick said, "We have got to develop a universal message to appeal to the American people as individuals and not as part of special interest groups."

The difficulty of defeating Mr. Reagan next year was a constant topic among the state party leaders gathered in Santa Fe. The message from Mr. Jordan and Mr. Carrick about constituencies was well received by many of them.

Agreeing that constituencies such as blacks, union members, women, environmentalists and homosexuals were essential for a candidate to win the Democratic nomination, Mr. Jordan said, "You need them. ... All I'm asking for is a heavy dose of pragmatism."

In a recent issue of *The New Republic*, Mr. Jordan said that former Vice President Walter F. Mondale suffered from his ties to various constituency groups and urged Mr. Mondale to take a public stand in opposition to one or more of them.

Mr. Jordan said in Santa Fe that he believed Mr. Mondale should "go to Lane Kirkland," the AFL-CIO president, "and say, 'I want your help but not the endorsement.'" Mr. Mondale is the current favorite to receive the official support of organized labor, which may endorse a candidate later this year.

The state party leaders, who met in New Mexico's capital for four days, agreed that Mr. Mondale had the lead for the Democratic nomination, not only in the polls but also in the strength of his state organizations. But there was some sentiment that he might have trouble holding on to that lead. There appeared to be growing interest in

the candidacy of Senator John Glenn of Ohio. A number of state chairmen from different regions said that they believed Mr. Glenn may have more potential than Mr. Mondale to defeat Mr. Reagan in their states, despite a slow start by Mr. Glenn in developing state organizations.

Mr. Glenn, quoting Ralph Waldo Emerson, made a favorable impression on the party leaders at a brunch at the governor's mansion. It was his first chance to meet with the state chairmen's group and with the Democratic National Committee's Business Council since the release of several national polls showing that he was challenging Mr. Mondale for the front-runner's position.

Civic Groups in U.S. Working for City Hall

By John Herbers
New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The neighborhood groups that used to demand better services from city halls around the nation are now being paid to provide those services themselves.

Under growing financial pressures and despite opposition from unions, many city governments are now hiring civic groups to perform services that have historically been carried out by public employees.

City hall gets more for its money but gives up central control in the process, officials say.

Here in Kansas City, the government has let contracts to three neighborhood organizations to carry out all inspections for health and safety code violations in the areas where the organizations are active.

In Portland, Oregon, neighborhood groups are repairing streets; in Louisville, Kentucky, they are constructing sidewalks; in Jacksonville, Florida, they are managing social service centers; in Boulder, Colorado, they are operating shelters for the poor; in Baltimore, they are maintaining parks; in Woodbury, New Jersey, they are rehabilitating housing; and in Canton, New York, they are assisting children and disabled people.

Such delegations of authority, unheard of in the past, are the latest development in the fast-evolving role of American neighborhood groups and in the "privatization" of local governments.

Part of this trend is that neighborhood groups are becoming more formally organized and entrepreneurial.

In New York, for example, the Southern Brooklyn Community Organization is performing services for other neighborhood organizations in running anti-crime patrols, housing and economic development programs.

For the cities, turning to the neighborhood groups that had sometimes been their adversaries is merely a new dimension in their efforts to reduce costs.

For the last four years, as tax revenues and federal aid have declined, the cities have been asking private corporations for voluntary aid and using private businesses to perform city services in hopes of savings in equipment and wages.

In a recent survey of 1,300 cities, the International City Managers Association found that 78 percent hired outside contractors to tow and store vehicles that were left illegally on the streets; one-third had contractors collect garbage; and one-fourth had profit-making concerns repairing their streets.

This shift is being supported by the Reagan administration as part of an ideological commitment to less government at all levels.

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Decision Seen by July On Reagan Bid in '84

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan may wait until early September or beyond to declare his intentions about seeking a second term, but his closest congressional ally, Senator Paul Laxalt, believes that anyone who cares will know the answer by July 4.

"If July 4 comes and goes and there's no signal otherwise from the White House, you can assume Reagan will run," the Nevada Republican said last week. "The political realities will dictate it. It wouldn't be fair to the other potential horses in the field to let them wait beyond that without letting them know. They'd be at a terrible disadvantage."

Mr. Laxalt, the party's general chairman, said that he had no commitment from the president to run, but that all the conversations he had held with Mr. Reagan had been "in the context of what we do, not whether we do it."

Accepting at face value Mr. Reagan's statement that he has not made up his mind, Mr. Laxalt said he was nonetheless doing exactly what he would be doing if the president were a declared candidate — putting together a grass-roots organization "unparalleled in the history of American politics" that, he said, would provide at least an extra five percentage points in a re-election campaign.

After touring the country recently, Mr. Laxalt returned to Washington convinced that Mr. Reagan is likely to be the first full-term president since Dwight D. Eisenhower to face no challenge within his own party. "It's almost eerie, the lack of opposition," he said.

Mr. Laxalt said that Richard Viguerie, the direct-mail fund-raiser, "cast his line in the water and found no takers on the deep right," and Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon encountered opposition among his own supporters after an exploratory foray into New Hampshire.

"Reagan's our star," Mr. Laxalt said. "And whatever else anyone says about him, he has a damn good sense of timing. I'm convinced he'll be a candidate."

Two recent incidents reveal the opposing characteristics of Mr. Reagan as a candidate: his timing, and, on the other hand, his inattention to detail, which has vexed aides during his campaigns.

During a motorcade in Houston, a motorcycle policeman was hurt after a collision. The president left his limousine and rushed to his side. The injured policeman apologized, and Mr. Reagan responded: "You're sorry? I'm sorry." The president held the policeman's hand and they talked.

Secret Service agents tried to stop him from leaving the limousine in what appeared to be a dangerous situation. "I'm the president, and I'm going out there," Mr. Reagan said, and he did.

Reagan was to meet with a group of congressmen and former congressmen who had been long-standing supporters. The president arrived at a reception to find three of his guests — Tom Hagedorn, Thomas B. Evans Jr. and John F. Rousselot. Their companions had been delayed for the vote on the nuclear freeze.

"Don't you fellows have to vote?" Mr. Reagan asked.

One of them told him that all had been defeated for re-election last November.

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Farmers' Protests Rekindle Spain's Mistrust of French

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — Bands of French farmers have been stopping Spanish trucks in southern France in recent days and spilling agricultural produce onto the roads, producing headlines in the Spanish press and outrage in Spanish hearts.

The protests, which began May 15, have grown in scope and violence. On Friday, French farmers and winegrowers, apportioning against what they say are low prices paid for their produce, vowed to set up a blockade across southern France, from the Pyrenees to the Rhone Valley.

Trucks carrying goods from Morocco, West Germany and Italy have been affected, but most of the assaults have been carried out on Spanish vehicles. Newspapers here assert that 39 have been attacked. Some have had their cargo set on fire.

The actions of the farmers have set off a wave of anti-French sentiment.

A group of Spanish farmers besieged the French Embassy on Friday, pelting it with tomatoes, lettuce and eggs. As the produce smashed through the windows, the crowd chanted and chanted, "What's good for the Spanish is good for the French!"

The angry actions of French producers over lower-priced Spanish goods, are only the latest wrinkle in Spanish-French relations, which are anything but smooth even in the best of times.

The two governments, both Socialist, have been making a concerted effort to at least give the appearance of closer cooperation on a series of issues.

One is the problem of terrorism in the Basque region, which extends on both sides of the Pyrenees. Madrid has long asserted that terrorism by the Basque separatist organization that is known by its initials in the Basque language, ETA, would cease or at least greatly diminish if only the French would act against the leaders operating across the border.

Another is Spain's long-pending application to join the European Community. France fears a sudden influx of cheaper Spanish as well as Portuguese agricultural produce.

A series of top-level visits by French leaders recently has tried to lay both issues to rest. The French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, was here a week ago, proclaiming that France "wanted and needed" Spain in the Common Market as soon as possible.

"We've cleared away the ghosts," his Spanish counterpart, Fernando Morán, said, referring in general terms to problems between the two countries.

Some more specific ghost-clearing was presumably conducted a few days later by Paul Cossereau, director-general of the French police, who came for talks with the head of the Spanish police, Rafael del Río.

But he did not endear himself

with an observation that drugs posed a greater danger than terrorism. And he restated the problem in dealing with Basque terrorists on French soil. "When they haven't broken the laws of France, it's very difficult to attack them."

A major figure in the French offensive to overcome Spanish mistrust of the powerful neighbor to the north has been the new French ambassador, Pierre Guadoni, a Socialist deputy in the French National Assembly and a friend of the Spanish prime minister, Felipe González.

Recently, the ambassador created a stir with a series of interviews to rebut what he termed "anti-French propaganda." It was time, he said in the newspaper *Diario 16*, to end the "legend of a bad France, always out to persecute Spain." Really, he said, France loved Spain.

But then the French farmers intervened. On Tuesday about 200 blocked the roads near Nîmes and emptied vegetables, lemons and other produce from 12 Spanish trucks onto the roads.

Spanish farmers accused the French police of turning a blind eye to the attacks and threatened retaliation against French trucks here in "legitimate self-defense."

Anti-French sentiments run deep, a product not just of Napoleon's conquest but of modern-day resentments and slights, ranging from the way Spanish maids are perceived to be treated in Paris to perceptions of snobbish attitudes among French tour groups in the Costa del Sol.



A truck is attacked by angry farmers in the Languedoc in southern France. They were protesting EC farm policy and have vowed to set up a blockade across southern France.

British Labor Party Reacts Angrily To Tories' Appeal to Black Voters

United Press International

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher entered the second week of Britain's election campaign Monday with a strong lead in public opinion polls while the leader of the Labor Party, Michael Foot, attacked Conservative Party advertising to win black votes as racism.

Three polls Sunday put Mrs. Thatcher ahead by an average of 13 percentage points, indicating that Conservative popularity had withstood a weeklong barrage by the Labor and the Social Demo-

cratic Liberal Alliance about record unemployment.

With about three million people — 13.4 percent of the work force — out of work, unemployment dominated the first week of campaigning, but the black vote promised to be this week's disputed issue. Britain's ethnic vote has usually gone to the Labor Party. But both the Conservatives and Labor plan an aggressive campaign for black support in this election.

The Conservative project caused controversy even before it officially began. The issue concerned an election poster featuring a well-dressed black man with the slogan "Labor says he's black. Tories say he's British" — an attempt to convey the idea that Labor treat blacks as a special case while Conservatives see them as equals.

Mr. Foot said he was outraged by the "degrading" advertisement because the Conservatives had passed the Nationality Act, which guarantees equal citizenship for all but also limits immigration from former British colonies.

"It is a further degrading advertisement that the Conservatives have issued in this campaign," Mr. Foot said. "They introduced the Nationality Act, which we believe has helped to bring about a more equal society in this country. We are committed to repeal that act as soon as we get the opportunity."

Black Labor candidates quickly denounced the poster as an insult. "They don't understand that people in ethnic minorities feel black and British and don't like to be thought of as exclusively one or the other," said John Tilly, a Labor candidate in South London.

For the Social Democratic Liberal Alliance, the election seemed to be turning into a fight for survival.

In the last session of Parliament, the Social Democrats had 29 of the 635 seats; all but one of the party's legislators split from the Labor Party as it swung to the left. A straw poll of 20 key constituencies by London Weekend Television indicated the alliance would not win any seats — "barring strong personal votes."

The Liberal Party also seemed likely in the poll to lose seats to the Conservatives.

Political commentators warned the survey was merely a straw poll, with interviews with as few as 20 persons in each constituency. But the bigger national polls also had gloomy news for the alliance, saying its share of the vote was a stagnant 19 percent. The British electoral system is based on winning a plurality in each contest, not on proportional representation.

Meanwhile, The Times of London quoted senior Conservatives whom it did not identify as saying that Mrs. Thatcher was likely to appoint the chairman of the Conservative Party, Cecil Parkinson, as foreign secretary if she is re-elected. He would replace Francis Pym, widely reported to be too moderate for Mrs. Thatcher's liking.

But Mr. Pym is not likely to give up his post without a struggle. According to The Times, Mr. Pym's friends say he would fight to retain his position.

Mr. Parkinson, 51, a self-made millionaire, is a former minister of state for trade.

EC Foreign Ministers to Discuss Britain's Budget Rebate Request

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Britain's request for a rebate on its European Community budget payments is expected to dominate an EC foreign ministers conference here Tuesday.

Diplomats said that the issue will be discussed in daylong talks on the community's finances, severely depleted by large farm subsidies and the current world trade slump.

Britain is seeking a refund of up to two-thirds of its estimated 2 billion European Currency Units

(about \$2.2 billion) 1983 budget contribution, they said. London obtained similar rebates in the last three years because it benefits less from community spending than do other countries with larger agricultural industries.

The problem at Tuesday's meeting is that Britain wants its refund based on its own merits, while other countries insist that it should be part of a planned reform of community finances, the diplomats said.

South Africa Warned On Delay on Namibia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar has warned that delays by South Africa in granting independence to South-West Africa, or Namibia, are a threat to all of southern Africa.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's warning, issued on Friday, preceded a week-long debate by at least 21 foreign ministers starting Monday. The debate is aimed at persuading South Africa to put a five-year-old UN Security Council independence plan for Namibia into force.

The plan, known as Resolution 435, calls for withdrawal of South African troops and installation of an interim UN administration backed by peacekeeping forces until free elections are held.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said that the main obstacle to the plan was recent insistence that independence depended on the simultaneous withdrawal of 20,000 Cuban troops in neighboring Angola. Such demands have been made by South Africa and the United States, but the secretary-general did not name countries.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar noted that recurrent fighting between guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization, known as SWAPO, and South African forces had caused "numerous casualties" among civilians.

South Africa has administered the mineral-rich territory, illegally according to the United Nations, since the end of World War I. A spokesman for the South African UN mission said Ambassador Kurt von Schröder would lead the South African delegation in the council debate. The representatives of the South African government were banished from the assembly in 1974 because of their government's race-separation policies.

Guerrilla supporters of SWAPO, recognized by the United Nations as the sole representative of the Namibian people, have battled

South African troops for Namibian independence since 1966.

The SWAPO president, Sam Nujoma, met Friday with Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar to discuss the Namibian question.

One of the primary South African objections to UN involvement has been what the Pretoria government called the UN's "bias toward SWAPO."

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said he awaited South African views on the plan's outstanding issues: the choice of an electoral system and the composition of a UN advisory force.

How to bring self-determination to Namibia has remained unsolved since 1946. It remains under South African control, despite a 1966 vote of the General Assembly terminating South Africa's mandate to govern the vast, mainly arid territory that abuts its northern border.

Five years ago, the Security Council approved independence terms that were accepted by both South Africa and black nationalist guerrillas.

The United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada drafted the plan and undertook to try to bring it to fruition. Their failure is expected to come under heavy criticism from Third World states during the debate.

France and Britain are certain to face censure, a British delegate said. West Germany and Canada are not currently members of the council. But Western diplomats said the members were likely to recognize that Namibia's black majority would not be helped by a council resolution calling for measures that the United States or Britain, or both, would feel they had to veto.

More than 70 speakers could be heard during the debate. There are 15 members of the council, but any state may ask to speak, even though it lacks the right to vote.

6 Air Force Officers On Trial in Zimbabwe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Six white Zimbabwe Air Force officers went on trial Monday on charges of helping South African saboteurs blow up 13 combat planes, about a quarter of the service's air strength.

All six pleaded not guilty to the charges. Their British lawyer said he would challenge self-incriminating statements the defendants had made on the grounds that the men had been forced to make them under torture.

The prosecution charges that the officers had formed a "sabotage committee" in 1981, a year after the end of white rule in what had been known as Rhodesia and the birth of independent Zimbabwe.

The committee, the prosecutors said, had helped three South African agents to enter Zimbabwe's main air force base at Thornhill, 127 miles (203 kilometers) southwest of Harare, last July 25 and to plant the explosives.

The government estimated damage to the planes and other military equipment at 7.2 million Zimbabwe dollars (\$7.5 million) and said the attack had left a severe gap in Zimbabwe's defenses.

Harry Ognall, a lawyer brought from Britain to lead the defense team, said his clients had been threatened, assaulted and subjected to electric shock torture in an effort to force them to incriminate themselves in statements. He said the statements were later confirmed before magistrates under irregular procedures.

Defense lawyers said last year

that the officers' torture reports were supported by medical evidence, and Mr. Ognall said Monday that a doctor would be called to testify.

Each defendant was charged under the Law and Order Maintenance Act, a sweeping anti-crime law in Zimbabwe.

The highest ranking of the six is Hugh Slater, the air vice marshal who had been the air force's chief of staff and deputy commander. Before his arrest he was on an air force board of inquiry into the attack. Wing Commander Peter Briscoe had been the chief training officer for the air force and president of the board of inquiry.

The other defendants include Air Commodore Philip Pile, who had been chief of operations for the air force and another board of inquiry member; Wing Commander Barry Cox, a squadron leader stationed at Thornhill, and Flight Lieutenant Neville Weir, a member of the regiment in charge of base security at Thornhill, and Barrington Lloyd.

South Sudan To Be Split Into 3 Areas

Reuters

KHARTOUM, Sudan — President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan, trying to quell unrest in the southern part of the country, has decided to divide the south into three regions.

The Sudan News Agency said Sunday that General Nimeiri had made the decision as part of his decentralization policies and to soothe disputes between rivals in the southern region.

The south, which is mainly Christian and animist, has enjoyed considerable autonomy since 1972 after 17 years of war with the Moslem north.

General Nimeiri's decision, to be announced formally during this week's celebrations to mark the 14th anniversary of his rule, was believed to have been prompted by recent signs of dissent in the south after a decade of calm.

Early last year, General Nimeiri said he was considering dividing the south into smaller regions. But he scrapped the plan because of what he said was his concern for the region's unity.

He was also believed to want to facilitate Khartoum's dealings with the south, which has complained about the slow pace of its development and the small share of government money it has received. The area is poor and sparsely populated.

Last week, 70 southern militiamen were killed when the army moved to crush a military rebellion in the province of Jonglei. The Sudan News Agency quoted military sources as saying "foreign circles" had supplied the rebels with cash and military equipment. In January, southern tribesmen killed 13 Arab merchants in the town of Arat.

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Felipe González



Miguel Boyer



Carlos Solchaga



Joaquín Almunia

May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid

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To help senior executives of foreign companies assess the prospects for their activities and investments in Spain, the International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Spanish Chambers of Commerce have organized, with the cooperation of the Spanish government, a conference on "New Spanish Economic Policies," to be held May 30 and 31 at the Palace Hotel in Madrid.

The conference will be addressed by Felipe González and those members of his government most directly involved in formulating and implementing the policies that will affect business in Spain. Additional presentations will be given by bankers, businessmen and trade union officials.

The proceedings will be chaired by José María Figueras, President of the High Council of Chambers of Commerce, and Lee W. Huchner, Publisher of the International Herald Tribune.

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Guillermo de la Haza, Secretary General of Commerce

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FINANCIAL AND MONETARY POLICY

José Alvarez Rendueles, Governor of the Bank of Spain, Miguel Ángel Fernández Ordóñez, Secretary of State for Economy and Planning

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MAY 31, 1983

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Cambodian Children Leave a Graphic Record of Horror

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service
KHAO-I-DANG CAMP, Thailand — In one recent drawing, a outh sits under a tree by a river in a seemingly peaceful, idyllic scene. But his thoughts carry him back to Cambodia where, with ribs showing and a sad expression on his face, he sits forlornly before an empty rice pail.

Other drawings are more graphic. They depict executions, torture and starvation at the hands of the Communist Khmer Rouge, who formerly ruled Cambodia. Several show people tied to trees and being stabbed or shot by figures clad in black. Others portray mass graves, emaciated people working in fields, pregnant women being disemboweled.

This is the troubled art of Cambodian children. But even more troubling than the art itself is that the drawings are not of the imagination. Rather, they are memories of scenes witnessed or experienced by the children themselves, chil-

dren who have lost their parents and in some cases were orphaned by what they saw.

More than four years after the Khmer Rouge were driven from power, the Cambodian children still suffer from painful memories. Many are still tormented by sights of the brutal, often senseless deaths of parents and siblings, and many are still struggling to work out their anguish.

You can see the trauma in the pictures they draw, in the periodic nightmares and bouts of depression they suffer, in the faces that cloud over when distressful memories intrude.

More than other Cambodian refugees, these "unaccompanied minors" — so-called because all may not actually be orphans but may have relatives they do not know or are still alive — are living reminders of the horrors of the Khmer Rouge.

These horrors tend to fade into abstraction as new violence and upheaval disrupt the lives of Cambodians and as the Khmer Rouge

seemingly gain international acceptance, if not respectability, as part of a coalition of Cambodian "resistance" groups opposing the Vietnamese occupation of their country. But the memories of those who suffered refuse to fade.

The horror of life under the Khmer Rouge "will always be with the children, no matter how old they get or where they go," said a Western social worker at this refugee camp. "They can't erase it."

When the guerrillas led by Pol Pot took power in April 1975, they began a brutal experiment in social engineering designed to destroy the old Cambodia and reshape a radical new communist society from scratch.

Many children were separated from their families as the Khmer Rouge took them away to work in "mobile teams" far from their homes. They lived in groups of up to 100 other children and worked "incredibly long hours," said the social worker, who did not want to be named.

"They were forced to dig ditches, build roads and plow fields," she said. Often they were beaten to make them work harder or as punishment for minor offenses. Many died.

Most of the children ranged in age from 8 to their teens, but some were as young as 6. "Quite often siblings were also separated," she said. "They were only fed at most watery rice twice a day, sometimes with vegetables. They never had enough to eat."

When the Vietnamese invaded in December 1978 and routed the Pol Pot regime the following month, many of the children were forced to flee along with the Khmer Rouge guerrillas. In addition to the deaths at the hands of the Khmer Rouge, they now also saw people killed by the advancing Vietnamese, who often would shell the retreating columns of refugees and Khmer Rouge soldiers.

When the children arrived at the Thai-Cambodian border, many were among the most malnourished of the skeletal figures with

bloated stomachs who managed to make it that far.

As refugee workers began to sort them out, 3,500 Cambodians children who arrived without parents were placed in holding centers inside Thailand. Over the next three years, 1,500 of them were reunited with relatives in Thailand, in camps on the border or in Western resettlement countries.

Thousands of other parentless children joined nonrelated families, were forced into Khmer Rouge-controlled camps or enlisted in the noncommunist Cambodian resistance factions battling the Vietnamese.

Reliable figures are impossible to come by, but it is estimated that tens of thousands of children may have been orphaned after 1975 as their parents were executed or died of illness, starvation or overwork under the Khmer Rouge. In all, the terrible Khmer Rouge experiment is believed to have cost the lives of one million to two million Cambodians.

Despite periods of depression or anxiety, refugee workers say, the Cambodian children generally show what one called "remarkable resilience." By and large, they do not seem to harbor feelings of revenge as it is understood in the West. Rather, many are imbued with a burning desire to succeed, to make good their lives.

An example is a 15-year-old boy from Siem Reap whom refugee workers called Than. He is determined to be a doctor and wants to go to a Western country to study. He has told social workers he wants to go back to Cambodia eventually when he has gained the knowledge to help his people.

Currently, the unaccompanied minors get a "degree of priority" in processing for resettlement in the United States, an American refugee official said. But once they reach the age of 18 they are no longer eligible for special consideration and become, in the eyes of immigration officials, part of the general Khao-I-Dang camp population of 58,000.

Thus, the inevitable process of growing up works against the children's chances to begin a new life, no matter what they may have been through as minors.

A case in point is the story of a boy called San. As the Khmer

Rouge were being routed in 1979, he left his mobile team to find his family. Arriving home, he found that his father and elder brother had been killed, his mother disemboweled and a sister raped and thrown in jail, where she died. San was 14.

He then managed to locate two younger brothers aged 9 and 13 and two sisters aged 11 and 12. He brought the four of them plus a friend from his native Battambang province to the Thai border. At the border he saw his friend blown up and killed when he stepped on a land mine.

According to refugee workers, San has looked after his younger brothers and sisters ever since. But now he is over 18 and no longer qualifies as an unaccompanied minor. He has a fiancée in the United States, from whom he has been separated for over a year.

Many of the children still cannot talk about their experiences in Cambodia. For some, it is only their art that allows them to express themselves.

Neil Boothby, a child psychologist who worked at Khao-I-Dang from July 1981 to February 1982, recently described such a child in Indochina Issues, a publication of Washington's Center for International Policy.

I Mom, an 11-year-old girl at Khao-I-Dang had recurrent nightmares about the day the Khmer Rouge executed her father. She drew a picture of the scene, then described her feelings about it.

"When the soldiers took my father away, I wanted to stop them," Mr. Boothby quoted her as saying. "My mother held me and said it was no use, they would only hurt me, too. They stabbed him with knives. What could I do? I was just a child."

Unlike adults, Mr. Boothby wrote, the children often do not talk about their fears until they are put down on paper. Even then, the trauma sometimes may still be too great. A Time magazine report last year described a girl at Khao-I-Dang who drew a picture of a mysterious circular device when she arrived at the camp at the age of 8. Two years went by before she explained the device: It was a portable guillotine, and the children of her work group were forced to use it on each other.

'Honor' Defense Angers Brazilian Women

They Fear Murder Case Will Lead to More Violence Against Wives

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil — The recent execution of a systems analyst who killed his wife because she wanted to leave him for another man has drawn national attention to the Brazilian legal precept that accepts such reaction as "legitimate defense of honor."

The 1980 killing united the fragmented Brazil women's movement and spurred the creation of organizations in various cities to help wives suffering violence in their homes.

The 35-year-old defendant, Marcio Stanciolli, shot his wife, Eloisa, five times as she lay sleeping in the expensive home they shared with their two children in this provincial capital. He told the court he did so after she confirmed his suspicions that she was interested in someone else and wanted to end their marriage.

"We worry now that the fact that Marcio got off will embolden men to step up the violence against their wives," said Maria de Lourdes Baeza, a sociologist with the Belo Horizonte women's center.

Ariosvaldo de Campos Pires, the defense attorney, based his argument on the effect Mr. Stanciolli's

jealousy had on his passions and on the fact that Mrs. Stanciolli, the operator of a chain of fashionable clothing stores, customarily spent the day out of the house at her work. "When a woman marries," he told the all-male jury, "she does so for the home and for the children."

The jurors ruled in early May that Mr. Stanciolli was justified in taking action, but that he had used excessive means under the terms of the Brazilian law. Based on this finding, Judge Celso Alves de Melo gave him a suspended sentence of two years.

In a packed courtroom, the decision was applauded by males and jeered by women.

Celina Albano, head of the Belo Horizonte women's group, complained that "the fact that she had a busy professional life was held up as evidence that she had abandoned her kids while the fact that he was hard-working was presented as evidence that he was a good husband."

Antonio Orfen Brauna, the homicide chief here, said the defense attorney did a brilliant job, but added that "the only reason he won his client's freedom is he played perfectly to the machismo in this society." Mr. Brauna said that in his

experience, men who kill their wives almost always plead legitimate defense of honor and generally receive light sentences, if any.

Asked about women killing men, he said, "It's very rare." Such a case occurred recently in Brasilia, however. In the trial, which ended last week, the 29-year-old defendant, Rubia Maria de Oliveira Souza, was convicted of killing her male friend and sentenced to 14 years.

The debate over machismo in Brazilian society has gained attention in recent years because of a number of cases. Next month, a court here will be trying Ednardo Souza Rocha, a 36-year-old landscape architect who killed his 30-year-old wife, Regina, in 1980.

Mr. Rocha told the police he shot her six times after she told him she was leaving him for another man. He also listed as contributing factors the fact that his wife smoked, drove about the city without a chaperon, often was not at home to welcome him when he returned from work and watched popular television soap operas that showed people kissing passionately.

A jury in Mr. Rocha's first trial did not accept his claim of legitimate defense of honor, but the ver-

Corsica Hit by Wave of Bombings

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — Corsican separatists blasted banks, a police station, homes and businesses in 43 bomb attacks on the Mediterranean island early Monday, police reported. Corsican nationalist sources were quoted as saying the explosions constituted a warning to President Francois Mitterrand before his planned visit next month.

The attacks were attributed by the police to the banned Corsican National Liberation Front, which demands the island's independence from France. They are part of a series of bombings since 1974 and bring the number of bomb explosions in Corsica this year to about 250.

The attacks were made by a group the government pledged early this year to eradicate through a pacification mission led by Robert Brossard, the country's best-known police official. The blasts pointed to the limited success of the effort and underscored one of Mr. Mitterrand's continuing political problems at a time when his popularity is at its lowest.

In addition to the blasts Monday, 11 devices failed to explode, police said. They said a 27-year-old man was critically wounded in one of the explosions. About 20 people, described as nationalists, were taken into custody for questioning, and most were later released.

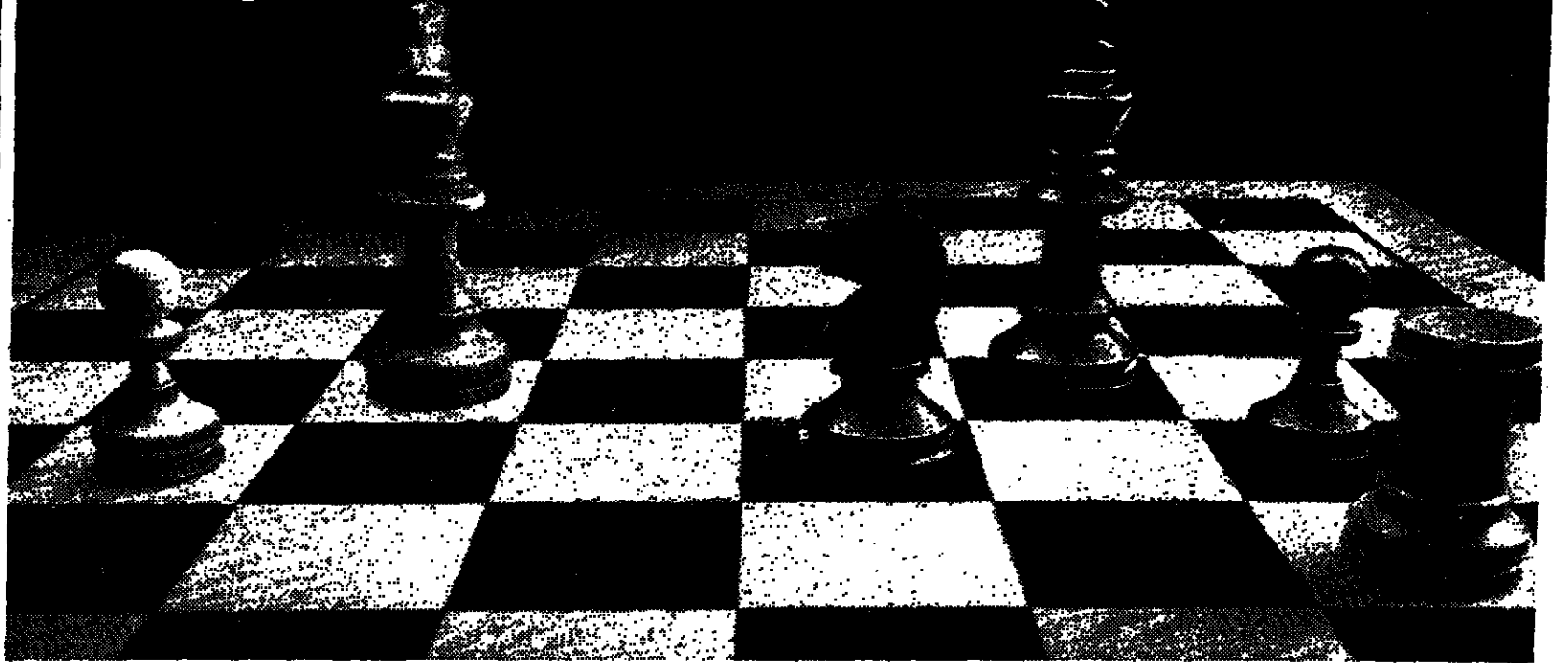
Corsican nationalist sources in Ajaccio said the explosions were intended as a show of strength by the separatist group and as a "low-

cost political warning" to Mr. Mitterrand before his visit to Corsica on June 13 and 14.

Reforms instituted by the government, intended to give the island a greater degree of control over its own administration, have been rejected by the separatists as meaningless.

Leaflets, signed by the front and found at the bomb sites, demanded recognition of the Corsican people, dissolution of the regional legislative assembly, new elections, removal of French civil servants, a job program giving priority to Corsicans, instruction of the Corsican language in schools, departure of the Foreign Legion units on the island, and "dissolution of the forces of repression."

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Freedom to Travel

The Reagan administration does not want you to travel to Cuba. Isolation of the Caribbean communist state is the objective, and prohibiting the spending of hard currency there is a way to keep the pressure on. But it is not an easy thing to limit travel by U.S. citizens. The Supreme Court has held that freedom to travel is a constitutional right closely related to rights that the Bill of Rights protects. A 1978 amendment to the Passport Act prohibits the executive branch from limiting passport travel without the authorization of Congress except for health and safety reasons.

What did the Reagan Treasury Department do in the face of these restrictions? Last year it issued regulations prohibiting most travelers from using dollars to pay for expenses incident to travel to Cuba. But there was a roadblock to this approach: A 1977 law requires the president to declare a national emergency and to consult with Congress before imposing such financial restrictions. So, instead, the Treasury relied on the Trading With the Enemy Act, a 1917 statute giving the president broad powers to impose economic sanctions against foreign countries. Now the U.S. Court of Appeals in Boston has struck down the Treasury regulations and held that the government had to comply with the 1977 law.

This case is troublesome in two respects.

The court was concerned only with the procedural aspect of the regulations and with the fact that the requirements of the 1977 law had not been observed. Our misgivings go to substance. After 14 years of severely restricted American travel to Cuba, the Carter administration lifted all travel-related foreign exchange and passport barriers in March 1977. Other commercial and economic sanctions remained in force, but six years ago it was wisely decided that travel expenditures have only a small monetary impact, and these are far outweighed by the advantages to be gained when citizens are allowed to journey abroad. The Carter administration's easing of these barriers was hailed as a step toward normalizing relations with Cuba.

The Reagan regulations were a clear signal that the process was to be reversed. But a free society, strong and certain in its values, is not afraid to allow its citizens to see how others live, to talk with those with whom there are strong disagreements or to open its own doors to nonviolent travelers with unpopular views. Tourist dollars won't turn the Cuban economy around. Travel restrictions hurt Americans more than they hurt Havana. The Treasury should accept the court decision and lift the barriers once and for all.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Budget Paralysis

A budget sets priorities and ratifies hard choices. When budget-writing fails, politics fails, and the U.S. Senate's current paralysis amounts to a double-edged sword.

Congress used to write budgets piecemeal, not knowing the totals until every bill was passed and not bothering even then to adjust unwanted imbalances. But in 1974, to defeat President Nixon's proposed budget, Congress was forced to write a budget. Since then, the legislators created their own control system. They set priorities in an annual budget resolution and held themselves to tax and spending bills that fit the pattern.

It has been a sensible process. Now prospective deficits make it critical. If Congress cannot escape the budget gridlock, it may destroy the process, and with it all confidence that fiscal policies can hold the deficits in check. Mr. Reagan, although he tries to lay all the blame on Congress, contributed to the breakdown with excessive tax cuts and military budgets that he still defends too rigidly.

But it is Congress's turn to point a better course. The House, to be sure, has a budget resolution that would cut the coming year's deficit more than Mr. Reagan's proposals do. But that would be achieved by repealing the personal income tax cut scheduled for July. Desirable as repeal would be, once recovery is assured, it is unwise at this stage.

The Senate's problem runs even deeper. It cannot muster a majority for any combination

of higher taxes or reduced spending. The coming year's deficit will be larger than this year's, and within reason that can help take America out of recession. But interest rates will remain high and will retard or abort recovery in the United States and Europe if the deficits in future years are not persuasively diminished. No effort can be persuasive until the president and Congress are seen to be collaborating.

There is no way yet to know how great the desirable cuts in spending and increases in taxation should be over the next few years. The next budget needs above all to demonstrate control and political cooperation.

Ideally, the 10-percent annual increases in defense spending proposed by Mr. Reagan should be cut in half, coming closer to the 5 percent voted by the House. Non-defense spending might be held constant, with essential increases in some programs financed from savings in others. And future tax increases need at least to be advertised with measures that begin to reduce the \$10 billion to \$15 billion in fiscal 1984 and 1985.

The president and Congress, having jointly ordained huge deficits, are jointly responsible for cutting them down to tolerable size. Those people in Washington who are hoping that the pickup in business activity will relieve them of hard budget choices are not only wrong but irresponsible so.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Immigration Reform

Major immigration reform legislation has been passed by the Senate and chances are good the House will act early this summer. The Simpson-Mazzoli bill is a comprehensive measure designed to curb the flow of illegal immigrants by imposing sanctions on employers who hire them. It would grant amnesty to some who came to the United States without authorization but have been in the country for some time and have put down roots.

Both elements of this bill drew fire. Some liberals opposed employer sanctions, and some conservatives fought the amnesty. Those who voted against final passage were from both ends of the political spectrum; they included Senators Kennedy and Cranston and Senators Helms and East. The broad middle, however, supported both parts of the compromise, and the bill was passed 76 to 18.

Debate on the measure was lively — 20 amendments were considered — but never acrimonious. Veteran Congress-watchers give great credit to the co-author and Senate manager of the bill, Alan Simpson of Wyoming,

who worked for two years to compromise and to build consensus on this important legislation. Even those senators who opposed the bill down to the wire praised his patience, diligence and fairness in shepherding the legislation to final passage.

Now the action moves to the House side. The Judiciary Committee has already reported a modified version of Simpson-Mazzoli, but four other committees wanted a chance to look at it. The Education and Labor, Ways and Means, Agriculture and Commerce committees have until June 27 to file further comments, and House consideration is expected to begin just after the Fourth of July recess.

The sooner the better, for, in a session clogged with economic and budget matters that often seem abstract, this bill deals with highly charged personal issues such as family reunification, political asylum and competition for jobs. They are best considered before the rush to adjournment and the partisan pressures of an election year.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Dioxin Challenges Europe

Dioxin is said to be the most deadly poison on the face of the earth. Its capacity for doing harm was demonstrated in 1976 when an explosion at a chemical plant in Seveso in Italy scattered a tiny quantity over the surrounding district, with horrific results on people, livestock and land. Eight months ago seven ounces of this useless and uniquely destructive compound, 150,000 times more toxic than the equivalent weight of cyanide, disappeared in the heart of Europe. The missing contingent

was gathered up on the site after the Seveso disaster, packed into two tons of inert material and sealed in 41 steel barrels. These were at last rediscovered a few days ago, coyly stashed away in the ruins of an old slaughterhouse in northern France. If even a Seveso cannot persuade people to be careful, the European Community, with its penchant for standardization, ought as a matter of extreme urgency to draw up a convention on the disposal of dangerous waste before this growing problem leads to something even worse.

—The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR MAY 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: For the Lady Who Weds

PARIS — In his review of the book "Modern Marriage and How to Bear It" in the Daily Chronicle, Mr. Tighe Hopkins says that the author, Mrs. Braby, is clear-minded, serious and humorous. She has no more sympathy with the girl who sought a husband "for the convenience of having room for my clothes" than with the well-to-do bachelor who "cannot afford" a wife. Regale the husband with flattery in season, and appropriate banter when he boggles at the bills. "Never cry," is her advice to the wife; and to ladies having matrimony in view she recommends a preliminary canter or ante-hymeneal fling, as much knowledge of the other sex as can with modesty be come by, and some trifling skill in accounts.

1933: The Fed Goes Shopping

WASHINGTON — First steps under the recently enacted inflation act were taken with the announcement by Secretary of the Treasury William H. Woodin that the Federal Reserve had been authorized to begin open-market operations to purchase \$25,000,000 worth of Government short-term securities and withhold them from the market. Should the Federal Reserve be unable to carry out this program, the President is then authorized, if necessary, to order the issuance of Treasury notes for the purchase, the notes to become legal tender. No limitation of the amount of the next block that will be purchased was forthcoming, but it will undoubtedly depend on the success of the present order.

Nuclear Nonsense: The Needless Crisis in Europe

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union are heading for an artificially created crisis in Western Europe this fall that proves the folly of politicians who use nuclear weapons to solve their political and diplomatic problems.

Deployment is scheduled to begin in December of a new generation of U.S. nuclear missiles that the American military originally did not want to build and for which there are no Soviet targets not already covered by other U.S. nuclear weapons. Every target that the new missiles will be pointed at is already a target for some existing U.S. nuclear weapon.

Moscow has put itself in a similar

ridiculous position. Since the late 1970s, despite growing NATO concerns, the Soviets have built up a force of more than 350 SS-20 intermediate-range missiles, each with three warheads, that is far beyond any conceivable military need.

Of these SS-20s, 240 or so are aimed at Western Europe. That is enough for more than 720 warheads, each 10 times more powerful than the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. As there are fewer than 200 West European targets for nuclear warheads of that size, the Soviets must want them for coercion or bargaining.

Neither superpower is prepared for or eager for a showdown in Europe at the end of this year. Both have serious problems at home, and inside their alliances. Theoretically, at least, the negotiations in Geneva could provide a way out of this absurd situation, but in fact they are unlikely to do so. The allied leaders who are about to hold a summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, might also look for a way out, but they won't.

So what ought to be nonsense is a real crisis. Anti-nuclear groups in Western Europe, fired up by talk of an impending nuclear war, have mo-

bilized millions of men, women and children for demonstrations and marches. Soviet officials are making public and private threats to deploy new nuclear weapons. West European governments and party coalitions face serious political challenges. The future of the 34-year-old NATO alliance is said to be in jeopardy.

As the December deployment date approaches, it seems the superpowers have voluntarily begun a game of nuclear "chicken," with the world looking on to see which one blinks first.

It is fitting, given the ironic history of these missiles, that the Reagan ad-

ministration's "zero-zero" proposal that the United States withhold deployment (the first zero) if the Soviets destroy all their medium-range missiles (the second zero) originated in the late 1970s with the Dutch peace movement. It was brought to Brussels in 1979 by the Netherlands delegation when the two-track option was being put together.

It was rejected at that time as too idealistic and clearly unacceptable by Moscow. According to U.S. officials who were there, it was also turned down because it would be too hard a position to back off from once the Soviets turned it down.

Nonetheless, Mr. Weinberger bought it and came back to Washington to sell it as administration policy. However, the State Department under then-Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. pushed for the same arms negotiating formulation favored by the Carter administration — equal missiles for both superpowers at the lowest possible levels.

Now, however, the Reagan administration has drawn away from the "zero-zero" option and proposed an "interim agreement" that is in fact a variant of the original Haig State Department formulation — equal numbers of warheads and missiles for the United States and the Soviet Union at the lowest possible levels.

But the position of the United States has not budged on one basic point — that as long as the Soviet Union maintains SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe, the United States will deploy an equal number of new missiles in Europe. And the Soviets, while changing the numbers and the approach of their initial position, have also held to their basic point that the European balance should be provided by British and French nuclear systems and no new U.S. missiles should be deployed.

What is the outlook?

To evade the December deployment deadline, an agreement must emerge in Geneva in the next few months. It probably won't, and then there will be a pause while the Russians withdraw from the talks and decide what to do next.

Likely, the deployment schedule is exceedingly slow. The original planners back in 1979 expected that the negotiations to limit numbers would only become serious after the first missiles reached Europe.

The initial group of nine Pershings, for example, is expected to take months to become operational. The entire deployment of 108 is to require at least two years. The cruise missile deployments are expected to be spread over almost six years.

In a more sensible world, the experienced U.S. and Soviet negotiators in the Geneva intermediate-range missile talks, Paul Nitze and Yuri Kvitinski, would be able to guide their respective governments toward a mutually acceptable compromise. But this is not likely now.

A year ago, in an unusual initiative begun by Mr. Nitze, the two negotiators did draw up a framework for a settlement. The Americans would drop the Pershing and in the coming years the number of U.S. cruise missile launchers deployed in Europe would be equal to the number of SS-20s based west of the Urals. In turn, the Soviets would freeze at 108 the SS-20s in the Far East aimed at China, Japan and other targets, including countries where the United States maintains nuclear weapons. Moscow turned the idea down, as did Washington after some initial study. But that framework is still available.

Perhaps what is needed is a grander step, like merging the Euromissile talks with those on strategic arms reductions, in order to work out some overall mix for all land and submarine-based nuclear weapons, missiles that fire from ships and submarines, capable of delivering nuclear weapons.

That approach would mean giving de facto recognition to Moscow's view that the planned European-based U.S. nuclear missile systems are equal to U.S.-based longer-range missiles that can reach Soviet territory. (Americans might understand this point better if the Soviets were putting similar weapons in Cuba.)

In new negotiations that take into account all medium- and long-range weapons, it would be much easier to balance weapons belonging not only to the Soviets and Americans, but to the British, French and Chinese as well. The object would not be exactly identical numbers on both sides, but a balance of forces that left both sides feeling relatively secure.

But, as you may have noticed, this is not a sensible world. The new missiles in Europe have taken on political importance for Mr. Reagan and Yuri Andropov. Helmut Kohl and Margaret Thatcher think that is already far beyond their limited military value.

The only certainty today is that deployment of these military necessities and unwanted weapons, unaccompanied by some imaginative arms control negotiations, will send us down a totally new, uncharted hole in the nuclear woodland.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Slight Expectations From Williamsburg

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There are no "great expectations" in Washington about the summit meeting of the industrial nations at Williamsburg, Virginia, next weekend. President Reagan hopes for an "exchange of views" on economic growth, interest rates, monetary policy, budget deficits, protectionism, East-West trade, debt restructuring and North-South relations, but little more.

If the leaders can avoid a fight with President Mitterrand over U.S. economic and financial policy and also avoid misunderstandings over East-West trade and nuclear arms control as they failed to do last year, they will be relieved, if not satisfied.

Secretary of State George Shultz is encouraged by present signs of economic recovery. He asserts that U.S. fiscal and monetary policy is "very expansionary" and that the outlook for growth in Japan, West Germany and perhaps Britain is "pretty good."

Mr. Shultz believes that East-West trade, which divided the allied leaders last year, has "become less controversial" and that there is now general agreement that there should be some kind of common policy. He does not say what it should be or go as far as Mr. Reagan, who said the other night there was now "peace among us on East-West trade."

Mr. Shultz is concerned about a trend among some people in the United States and elsewhere to regard trade protectionism as legitimate, fashionable and even a duty, and he believes we have to "rearrange our thinking" about trade with the poor developing countries, which already account for about 40 percent of U.S. exports.

In short, as usual, "the time is not right" for getting at the root of the allied divisions. If never is.

This year politics at home is the excuse. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher faces elections on June 9, the Italians and the Japanese face electoral challenges, and Mr. Reagan has been off campaigning in Florida and New Jersey in the last few days as if this were the spring of 1984.

Still, the allies face elemental problems that should not be minimized, for the world is changing faster than they can change themselves or the reactions of their people.

They are grappling with a world economy that runs counter to the independent national policies of the past, with decisions in one nation, particularly the United States, affecting the economies of other nations and leading to tensions between allies, such as we see now between Washington and Paris.

Also, on the increasingly controversial question of nuclear arms control and the imperative need to raise conventional forces in order to minimize reliance on the nuclear deterrent, the leaders are confronted by a new generation that has no memory of the crises that produced the alliance that has avoided world war for almost 40 years.

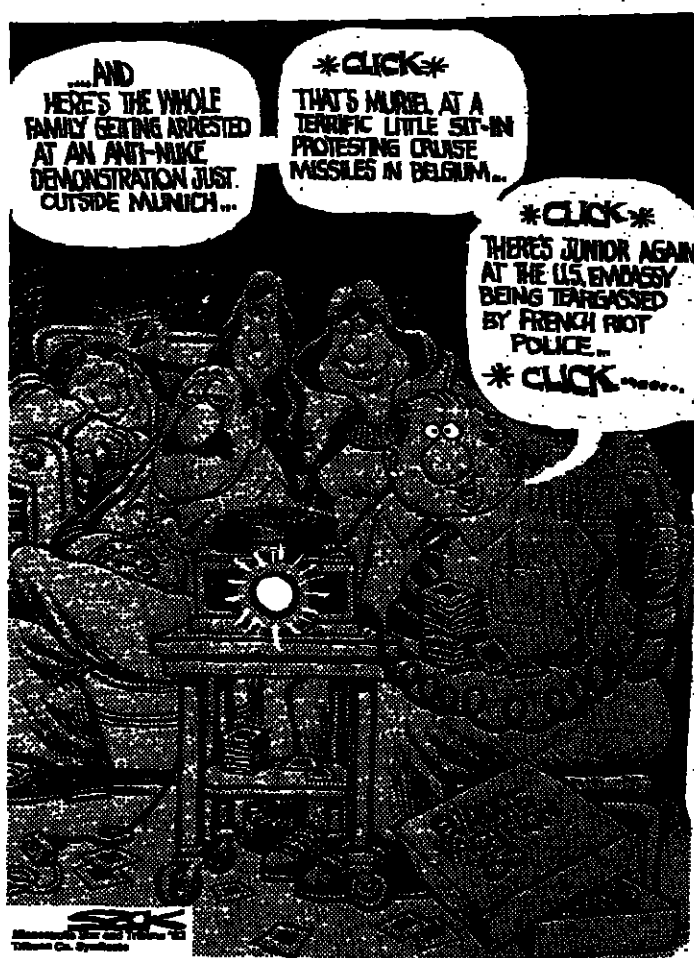
In fact, very little has been done by the allied governments to educate their people on the strenuous efforts

made to control and even abolish nuclear weapons, particularly by the United States, which is now accused of prolonging the nuclear stalemate. They have not published the historical record of the Acheson plan, the Lillenthal plan, the Baruch plan, the Eisenhower "open skies" plan and several others — all of them rejected out of hand by the Soviet Union.

It would undoubtedly be unreasonable to suppose that a few busy leaders could do much more than "exchange views" at the Williamsburg summit, but they could at least put in train a major project to help educate their people, whose ignorance of the facts they deplore.

Meanwhile, debate within the democratic world proceeds on a series of illusions: that trade with and aid to the Soviet Union and the other Communist countries will moderate their aggressive policies (they have received credits amounting to \$90 billion with no change in their policies toward Afghanistan, Poland, Syria or Central America); and that nuclear weapons can be abolished without raising conventional forces to maintain a balance of power.

The New York Times.



Coming Soon, a Policy Vacation

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The middle that passes for policy-making in Washington these days is understandable, if not laudable, provided you keep one factor clearly in mind. Most of the key decisions are being shaped by a calendar that the people in authority are trying to keep hidden.

The circled date on that concealed calendar is Nov. 6, 1984, when the president, one-third of the Senate and the entire membership of the House of Representatives will be up for re-election.

Politicians never forget the next election date, of course, but until quite recently Nov. 6, 1984, seemed a long way away. Coming out of last November's midterm election there was a near-universal sense that there might be a respite from short-term political calculations. The administration and Congress looked forward to a passage in which policy problems might be addressed on their own terms and not just for personal or partisan gain.

Everyone knew it would not last forever. Indeed, there has been a broad consensus that by the time Congress returns from its 1983 summer holiday the policy-making period will be over and politics will once again reign supreme.

By then the president will or will not be a declared candidate for reelection. If he is, his every act and statement will be examined for its political purpose and motive. If he is not, many of the key senators in his party will be scrambling to succeed him. As for the Democrats,

can Pete Domenici. But that plan was torpedoed by President Reagan. He made it very clear he would fight to keep his original tax-cut proposal in place for 1984, and let the deficit problem await a second term, or the next president.

Everyone, including Mr. Reagan, recognizes that eventually the deficits must be reduced or the economy will be crippled. But congressional Republicans are tempted to join the president in avoiding the pain of tax increases. They would like to believe that the present recovery can be sustained through November 1984, despite the deficits. But they fear it will be cut short by a resurgence of high interest rates, leaving them vulnerable to defeat. Their hesitancy has stalled the whole budget process.

There are similar dilemmas for the Republicans on arms control and the Democrats on Central America. On both issues they are trying to guess what the world will look like in November 1984. Can Mr. Reagan be re-elected without an arms agreement? Do the Democrats face a trap if communists subvert another Central American government before then?

One point is clear. The closer we get to November 1984 the more short-term political considerations will dictate answers, or evasions, of long-term policy problems. The best chance to deal with those problems is from now to August. After that, most of them will not be faced seriously until 1985.

The Washington Post.

About Washington and a Scandal in Argentina

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A people that suffers from a dictatorship is told by its government that nothing will be done about that bloody record: no investigation, no justice. World leaders express outrage at the decision. The U.S. State Department, after thinking about it for two weeks, issues a brief statement of "disappointment."

That is where the United States is two years into the Reagan administration: reluctant to condemn even the most flagrant brutalities in the world if it is ideologically inconvenient to do so. And it was inconvenient in this case because the brutalities and the cover-up in Argentina occurred under a right-wing tyranny.

Thousands of men, women and children "disappeared" under a military junta. They were kidnapped by units of the armed forces or police, taken to secret prisons, abused, tortured, killed. Only a few ever returned to the living.

The horror of what happened is hard to imagine. Here are people, in a civilized-looking country, being seized by thugs in shops and homes — and the witnesses, most of them, just turning away. And here are military officers spouting anti-Semitic lunacies as they torture Jacobo Timerman. It is gangster fascism.

Since 1980, with growing courage, more and more Argentines have demanded an accounting of the disappearances. The Falklands war weakened the junta, and it promised a return to civilian government next January. But it is trying to protect its own — the men who ordered and carried out official terrorism — from any legal retribution in future.

On April 28 the junta issued what it called a "Final Document" on the disappearances. It said all the actions

of the military and police were "acts of service" against subversion. If there were abuses, it indicated, complaints could be heard only in military courts. It offered no accounting, no information on the thousands of missing individuals. It said they must simply be considered "judicially and administratively dead."

The document was denounced by churchmen, civilian political leaders and many others in Argentina. And it drew hostile reactions abroad.

President Sandro Pertini of Italy sent a cable to the junta expressing "shock" at the "chilling cynicism" of the document, which he said "places those responsible outside civil humanity." When the junta protested that this was "interference in the internal affairs" of Argentina, Mr. Pertini responded in a letter asking how the military could wish to "defend officers who with their grave crimes have dishonored the uniform." He said that "all mankind should feel hurt and offended."

There were protests from Spain, France, the European Community. The pope spoke to 50,000 pilgrims of his concern for "the tragedy of the disappeared in Argentina."

The United States said nothing from April 28 until May 17. Then the State Department issued a statement that said, in full:

"We share the sense of disappointment others have expressed that an occasion has been lost to begin the resolution of this question. It is an issue which the Argentines themselves must resolve. We have consistently encouraged the authorities to provide as complete a report as possible on the fate of the disappeared."

That stinging comment was the

logical result of the Joao Kirkpatrick theory that now informs U.S. human rights policy: that one should be more tolerant of "authoritarian" than of "totalitarian" — that is, communist — governments.

The theory has been applied with special care to Argentina. Soon after taking office, the Reagan administration invited Argentina's military president-designate to Washington. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said the United States should resume military aid to Argentina because of the two countries' shared values. Ambassador Kirkpatrick visited, the leaders of Argentina and the neigh-

boring tyrants of Chile. And on April 2, 1982, the evening after Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands, she attended a dinner party in her honor at the Argentine Embassy.

The U.S. statement was the worse because it came just after a sign that the junta is still using murder to govern. Two former political prisoners were seized by an armed gang and were soon found dead.

The sophistries of the attempt to put official murder and torture into ideological categories have never looked sicker. Americans detect such brutality from whatever source, and it should not take weeks to say so — loud and clear.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In on the Solution

Regarding "Reagan Pouring Oil on Central American Fire" (HT, May 3): The merits, or lack thereof, of the present U.S. administration's Central American policy are indeed not worthy of remark. Flora Lewis's assertion that America "is part of the problem but not of the solution," by the definitions of history and geography, is, however, disturbing.

How quickly we forget history and the numerous successful economic aid programs the United States has administered. Names that come to mind include Wilson and Marshall in Europe and MacArthur in Japan. Their programs exceeded everyone's expectations and demonstrated the efficacy of American involvement when administered properly.

CHRISTOPHER SHEA, Hamburg.

Nazism, Stalinism

Regarding "The Gulag, Too, Has Survivors Who Remember" (HT, May 12) by Stephen F. Cohen: What is Prof. Cohen afraid of? His article about the Soviet Gulag stops short of equating Nazism and Stalinism. Why? Only because Hitlerism was brought to trial in Nuremberg while Stalinism was not? Nikita Khrushchev, speaking to the Central Committee in 1956, described Stalin's rule using the word "genocide." His report is still available.

E. MAIDANIK, London.

What Liberation?

Regarding "Liberation: A Few Chart of French Leftism" (HT, May 14) by Michael Dobbs: Maybe someone should liberate

the editor of Liberation, Serge July. He says that the typical reader at the beginning was a student but today "he's married, has a job, a home and a mistress." Well, well. So what's new these last few centuries?

Presumably the paper has only male readers. French liberal women, also once students, also involved in the 1968 upheavals hoping for change, are now no doubt much too busy running a liberal husband's home so he can tend to his well-paid graduate's job — and other activities.

Editor July, described as irreverent for authority, looms through the hype as about as liberal and irreverent as the generals who run El Salvador and Poland. His wife and mistress should whomp him over the head with a folded copy of Liberation, all 40 pontificating pages of it.

RONA DOBSON, Brussels.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Movie as Video Game

By Vincent Canby
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — More and more these days one attends to the mayhem within an action movie with impatience, as if watching other people play video games, which, when the history of entertainment is written, may turn out to be the breakthrough of our era. Old-fashioned movies can't easily compete with the wizardry that, for a small price, allows anyone to be the hero of his own action epic.

One sits in the dark of the movie theater and squirms helplessly at each successive encounter with the enemy, dodging missiles in "Star Wars" and dried bones in "Conan the Barbarian," reaching for weapons that aren't there, cheering a direct hit on the opposing forces and feeling exhausted at the end, if not necessarily satisfied. This has always been true of certain kinds of movies, but now that more and more movies look and sound like video games, and now that more and more video games look and sound like movies, it seems possible that the new art form might well swallow up the old.

If the principal point of an action movie has always been to afford the viewer the vicarious pleasure of being in the thick of it, then the experience that allows the viewer to enter the action and to control it, as a video game does, must be more satisfying than an experience that excludes the viewer, all other things being equal. It's true, unfortunately, that all other things often are equal these days, since most action films aren't especially strong on characters or plot.

Consider John Badham's new action-adventure melodrama, "Blue Thunder," set in contemporary Los Angeles. It's full of futuristic hardware, elaborately executed visual and sound effects and, when the action gets going, it's fairly relentless. Yet, because the screenplay is so small it could have been written on the head of a pin, the movie isn't especially fulfilling. The best way to describe "Blue Thunder" is as Hollywood's most

ambitious video game substitute of the season to date.

Though star billing goes to Roy Scheider as Frank Murphy, a highly neurotic helicopter pilot with the Los Angeles police, and featured billing goes to Malcolm McDowell, who plays Cochran, a nasty, rightist U.S. Air Force colonel, all of the people in "Blue Thunder" are far less interesting — and far, far less complex — than the title machine. This is the Blue Thunder, which may not be quite "the ultimate weapon" the ads say it is, although it's certainly impressive.

The Blue Thunder is the latest thing in helicopters, capable of speeds comparable to those of conventional aircraft and equipped with all sorts of advanced weaponry as well as with surveillance equipment, which enables the pilot to monitor conversations on the ground and to take pictures through walls. On the eve of 1984, Big Brother has arrived in Los Angeles.

As a story for the film, the screenwriters have come up with the sort of conspiracy plot that was so popular in the paranoid 1970s: Some remarkably self-assured representatives of what used to be known as the military-industrial complex plan to start race riots in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Blue Thunder in controlling restless civilians. Frank Murphy, while taking the Blue Thunder out for a trial spin, just happens to fly by the building where the plotters are plotting. He understands their awful designs and spends the rest of the movie trying to convince his superiors that something evil is afoot.

The screenwriters make obligatory attempts to establish Scheider's character as something more than a function of the plot, which it isn't. Frank Murphy, as we are shown several times in comically intrusive flashbacks, is haunted by his memories of Vietnam, especially by a traumatic experience that forever links him to the arrogant colonel played by McDowell.

An explanation of just what happened in Vietnam, which is one of

the film's two extremely dim mysteries, is withheld until the end in order to justify Frank Murphy's strange, almost psychotic behavior. He's unreliable not only on the job but with a young woman (Candy Clark) who turns up with a child from time to time to tell him that she loves him. In addition to the Air Force colonel, the only other characters in the movie, none more substantial than an electronic blip, are Murphy's faithful sidekick (Daniel Stern) and his tough, crusty but understanding police captain, played by Warren Oates shortly before he died last year.

All of this, however, is simply decoration for a movie whose main reason for being, obviously, is not to explore character, Vietnam, fascism or urban problems, but to allow the members of the audience to participate in the action, and the action isn't bad. In the very long climactic sequence, Scheider, at the controls of the Blue Thunder, flying high and low over Los Angeles, is called upon to face attacks by Air Force fighter-jets, equipped with homing missiles and a one-to-one encounter with McDowell at the controls of another chopper.

Though this sequence has been comparatively well photographed and edited, "Blue Thunder" is so lacking in conviction and style in every other way that, at the end, the viewer is less likely to feel exhi-



Gadget-laden helicopter is the star of "Blue Thunder."

lated, as he does after something as winning and witty as "Raiders of the Lost Ark," than nerve-racked.

What's missing is the feeling of being in charge — if not in control — that one would have if "Blue Thunder" were a real video game

and not just a big-screen imitation. One watches the film with a certain amount of awe for the efforts being made by the moviemakers but with little sense of participation, which I suppose, awaits the film's inevitable metamorphosis into a video game.

Spoleto: Best Little 'Butterfly'

By Donal Henahan
New York Times Service

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — Perhaps because he lacked Ken Russell's feverish imagination, Puccini never wrote an opera called "The Best Little Whorehouse in Nagasaki." Too bad, because the production of "Madama Butterfly" that Russell concocted to open the seventh season of the Spoleto U.S.A. Festival would fit such an opera beautifully.

Russell, the British director who left his mark in films and television with a string of bizarre productions, has now turned his mind to opera. The premiere of this bawdy-house "Butterfly" here on Friday night represented his first American effort in a new career.

It was in many ways what you might have expected a Russell "Butterfly" to be: a delicate creature with the wings pulled off. He performed an updating operation, of course (the period is just before Pearl Harbor, rather than turn-of-the-century), and closed with an atom bomb blast (fashy simulated, luckily). He pasted in the obligatory dream sequence for Cio-Cio-San (hardly any director puts on an opera nowadays without one dream scene).

The general style is a kind of mock-Brechtian sedition. Cio-Cio-San is a prostitute who works in a sleazy brothel under the malevolent control of Goro, a pimp who wears cheap Western-style suits and chews gum in a sinister manner. Her American sailor, Pinkerton, is a crude, alcohol-swilling, opium-smoking ape who makes passes at other prostitutes even while poor Butterfly is preparing for the wedding.

For a wedding gift, she receives a vintage Frigidaire, which she seems to use only for storing cash and other perishables. At the wedding party, sailors and their temporary ladies puzzle Coke or beer and dance an Oriental version of the Charleston (possibly Russell's homage to the festival's host city). Later, after Butterfly has been deserted by her loutish hus-

band, her room becomes a pop-culture museum, with posters of Mickey Mouse and a Lincoln-head penny, as well as enough American flags to wrap a hundred politicians. The Frigidaire, centrally located, has become a shrine to the Great Yankee in the Sky.

All this adds up to a production rich in funny props and theatrical gadgetry. Where the director falls down hardest, however, is in his failure to recognize that his conception is totally at odds with Puccini's score and consistently grinds the music underfoot. A single horrible example will do. The choral and orchestral intermezzo that ends the second act, when Cio-Cio-San and her child keep a sleepy vigil in expectation of Pinkerton's return, is one of opera's magical moments. During this evocative interlude, Russell puts on a comic-book pantomime in which Butterfly dreams of married joys to come, such as feeding her husband and child Corn Flakes out of an enormous box and Coca-Cola from a two-foot-high bottle. A hamburger of monstrous size and other touches of Americana add to the effect. The audience, understandably, laughed right through the music.

Musically, in fact, there was not much about this "Butterfly" that needs dwelling upon. Against heavy odds, the conductor, John Matheson, occasionally made one aware of the score's delicacy and sentimentality, but it was difficult to pay much attention to anything as dull as music while Russell's concepts were working themselves out onstage. The singers, though in general up to a good provincial standard, were simply upstaged. Catherine Lamy, though spotlit effectively as Cio-Cio-San, lacked both the vocal and dramatic maturity to prevail under the circumstances.

After the atomic blast (a few puffs of smoke and some bright spotlights turned on the audience), a coda provided a somehow familiar vision of an Americanized postwar Japan, with neon signs advertising Sony, Toshiba, Fuji, and Coca-Cola.

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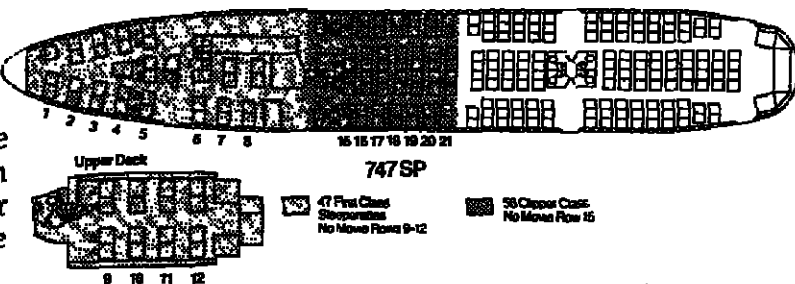
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In Russia, the 'Payok' Is Mightier Than Pen

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev and several other successful writers got together in 1859 to start a literary fund to help struggling young writers. Their "Litfund" survives, but now its mission, according to a Moscow wag, is to ensure that writers don't write.

The joke only exaggerates the truth. No one would deny that the 8,000 members of the Union of Writers, which controls the Litfund, include fine and worthy writers. But the union's record of expelling or vilifying many of its most talented members makes clear that access to the Litfund's perquisites is much easier through conformity and loyalty than through ability or integrity. "No one must ever forget," the poet Sergey Lipkin once said, "that the writer's union has only two functions — political and ideological. It has no creative function."

Lipkin, 77, is a founding member of the union and has earned honors for his translations and his own poems. He is also one of the few writers to quit the union, voluntarily rejecting its benefits. Others who resigned include his wife, the poet Anna Lisyanskaya, and Georgy Vladimov, the novelist.

By quitting they gave up privileges that translated into special food, housing, schools, Black Sea vacations, decent clinics, dachas — or country houses, theater tickets and even special funerals.

In the Soviet Union, where consumer goods are always scarce, rationed access to perks and privileges has evolved into a glue, bonding layer upon layer of bureaucrats, intellectuals and workers to the state. The Communist Party, military, secret police, professional and trades unions all distribute privileges in return for loyalty and conformity.

Disloyalty means loss of perks and return to those hellish lines, the scramble for every scrap, loss of security. Leaving the writers' union also means official oblivion. No Soviet publisher or journal will accept the writer's work and previously published books disappear.

Litfund must rank as one of the richest dispensers of Soviet perks. It skims a share of royalties on every book by a union member. In its network of *ivortsheskiye doma*, or creative houses, writers can summon a hesitant muse in sylvan settings and fine dining rooms. They can use the union's medical clinic in Moscow.

Two shops supply books lesser mortals cannot find outside the black market. Litfund can arrange a stay at a Black Sea sanatorium, a mountain vacation, or even a custom tailor to make a sheepskin coat or fur hat, with the quality calibrated to rank in the union.

Members can get advances of up to 500 rubles on work in progress. They enjoy a weekly *payok*, a parcel of sausage, chicken, cheese, jam and sometimes even sturgeon and caviar — again apportioned in accordance with rank. Other perks include the private restaurant at union headquarters, private showings of Western movies, offices that can arrange theater and travel tickets, a lawyer, decent kindergarten or an apartment.

There is a story of a conscientious worker promoted to an im-

portant position who declines his new privileges. He really doesn't need the food package, he says, and prefers his mother's home to the official dacha. He was strongly advised to cease his resistance — it looked too much like a demonstration.

"These privileges so entice a writer that he becomes shackled, he cannot live without them, he can no longer refuse them," said Vladimov. "Writers stew in their sealed kettle, so that even their wives run off with other writers, moving up through the ranks."

When he quit the union in 1977, Vladimov was apparently the first writer ever to do so. He was disgusted by the expulsion of several friends and by official reservations about his books. Earlier this year, after several searches and interrogations by the KGB, Vladimov asked to leave the country. Lipkin and Lisyanskaya quit after the crackdown on "Metropol," a vain attempt by 23 writers to publish an uncensored collection of new writings. The union threw out two young writers who were compilers of the anthology. Several writers had threatened to quit if the union acted against any of them, but only Lipkin and Lisyanskaya did.

"We weren't being naïve heroes," Lipkin said. "We knew exactly what we were doing, what we were losing. But we had given our word." In fact, Lisyanskaya delayed handing in their resignations for four days so that Lipkin, who was in a hospital, could continue to get adequate care.

Litfund privileges come in three categories — the best for 50 to 60 top officials, second for 300 or so senior officers and third for the other members. Not surprisingly, this generates strong jealousies. Currently, there is the dispute over the late Boris Pasternak's elegant dacha in the literary settlement at Peredelkino, east of Moscow.

Maxim Gorky, who started the union in 1934, built about 30 spacious dachas there as retreats, with the understanding that they would never be sold. Two years after the writer's death, but no one moved out, and last year, Litfund opened legal proceedings to oust the squatting heirs.

Pasternak's heirs, however, had transformed his house into a museum, which annually attracts thousands of visitors. With the gradual official rehabilitation of the author of "Dr. Zhivago," the museum was able to operate in relative peace.

But now the row over dachas has posed a nasty dilemma for Litfund. To leave the Pasternaks alone would raise a hue and cry among "loyal" writers and their heirs. They would be sure to ask why they should be evicted when a dissident writer is honored with a museum. Yet to evict the Pasternaks would reopen the international scandal over the Nobel Prize winner's expulsion from the union and his public vilification by many of the writers still prominent there.

Pryor-Columbia Contract

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Richard Pryor has signed a five-year, \$40-million production deal with Columbia Pictures. Pryor will produce, but not necessarily star in, four "moderately" priced films over which he has artistic control.

NYSE Index

Close	Change	1/4	1/2	3/4	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	2 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	8 3/4	9 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	11 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4	13 1/4	13 3/4	14 1/4	14 3/4	15 1/4	15 3/4	16 1/4	16 3/4	17 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	18 3/4	19 1/4	19 3/4	20 1/4	20 3/4	21 1/4	21 3/4	22 1/4	22 3/4	23 1/4	23 3/4	24 1/4	24 3/4	25 1/4	25 3/4	26 1/4	26 3/4	27 1/4	27 3/4	28 1/4	28 3/4	29 1/4	29 3/4	30 1/4	30 3/4	31 1/4	31 3/4	32 1/4	32 3/4	33 1/4	33 3/4	34 1/4	34 3/4	35 1/4	35 3/4	36 1/4	36 3/4	37 1/4	37 3/4	38 1/4	38 3/4	39 1/4	39 3/4	40 1/4	40 3/4	41 1/4	41 3/4	42 1/4	42 3/4	43 1/4	43 3/4	44 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	45 3/4	46 1/4	46 3/4	47 1/4	47 3/4	48 1/4	48 3/4	49 1/4	49 3/4	50 1/4	50 3/4	51 1/4	51 3/4	52 1/4	52 3/4	53 1/4	53 3/4	54 1/4	54 3/4	55 1/4	55 3/4	56 1/4	56 3/4	57 1/4	57 3/4	58 1/4	58 3/4	59 1/4	59 3/4	60 1/4	60 3/4	61 1/4	61 3/4	62 1/4	62 3/4	63 1/4	63 3/4	64 1/4	64 3/4	65 1/4	65 3/4	66 1/4	66 3/4	67 1/4	67 3/4	68 1/4	68 3/4	69 1/4	69 3/4	70 1/4	70 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4	72 1/4	72 3/4	73 1/4	73 3/4	74 1/4	74 3/4	75 1/4	75 3/4	76 1/4	76 3/4	77 1/4	77 3/4	78 1/4	78 3/4	79 1/4	79 3/4	80 1/4	80 3/4	81 1/4	81 3/4	82 1/4	82 3/4	83 1/4	83 3/4	84 1/4	84 3/4	85 1/4	85 3/4	86 1/4	86 3/4	87 1/4	87 3/4	88 1/4	88 3/4	89 1/4	89 3/4	90 1/4	90 3/4	91 1/4	91 3/4	92 1/4	92 3/4	93 1/4	93 3/4	94 1/4	94 3/4	95 1/4	95 3/4	96 1/4	96 3/4	97 1/4	97 3/4	98 1/4	98 3/4	99 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	100 3/4
94.39	+0.60	22 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4	25 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	28 1/4	29 1/4	30 1/4	31 1/4	32 1/4	33 1/4	34 1/4	35 1/4	36 1/4	37 1/4	38 1/4	39 1/4	40 1/4	41 1/4	42 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4	45 1/4	46 1/4	47 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4	50 1/4	51 1/4	52 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4	55 1/4	56 1/4	57 1/4	58 1/4	59 1/4	60 1/4	61 1/4	62 1/4	63 1/4	64 1/4	65 1/4	66 1/4	67 1/4	68 1/4	69 1/4	70 1/4	71 1/4	72 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4	76 1/4	77 1/4	78 1/4	79 1/4	80 1/4	81 1/4	82 1/4	83 1/4	84 1/4	85 1/4	86 1/4	87 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4	90 1/4	91 1/4	92 1/4	93 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	98 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4	111 1/4	112 1/4	113 1/4	114 1/4	115 1/4	116 1/4	117 1/4	118 1/4	119 1/4	120 1/4	121 1/4	122 1/4	123 1/4	124 1/4	125 1/4	126 1/4	127 1/4	128 1/4	129 1/4	130 1/4	131 1/4	132 1/4	133 1/4	134 1/4	135 1/4	136 1/4	137 1/4	138 1/4	139 1/4	140 1/4	141 1/4	142 1/4	143 1/4	144 1/4	145 1/4	146 1/4	147 1/4	148 1/4	149 1/4	150 1/4	151 1/4																																																																										

11%	++	10%	38%	17%	GILCM	1.50
12%	++	10%	27%	15%	GILM	1.50
20%	++	7%	4%	10%	GILCM	1.50
15%	++	7%	31%	18%	GILCM	1.50
27%	++	7%	17%	7%	GILCM	1.50
26%	++	7%	15%	11%	GILCM	1.50
46%	++	1%	25%	12%	GILCM	1.50
74%	++	1%	7%	1%	GILCM	1.50
2%	++	1%	15%	7%	GILCM	1.50
37%	++	1%	5%	2%	GILCM	1.50
			11%	3%	GILCM	1.50
			42%	26%	GILCM	1.50

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Herald-Tribune
Published with the New York Evening Sun
Incisive. In depth. International

Page 9

By REG GRATTON

Readers

Interbank exchange rates for May 20/May 23, excluding bank service charges.

Dollar Values						
5	Currency	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.	Currency
000		\$100	\$100		\$100	\$100
178	Australia \$	1,131	0.028	Israeli shekel	43.85	6.478
574	Austrian schilling	13.74	0.003	Japanese yen	25.36	0.004
054	Belgian franc	20.36	0.005	South Korean	20.21	0.005
129	Canadian \$	1,226	0.034	Malay, Ringgit	2,381	0.073
132	Danish krone	8,626	0.142	Norw. krone	7,135	0.134
125	French mark	19.51	0.005	Swiss franc	13.24	0.025
026	Great Britains	1.63	0.003	Thai, baht	20.40	0.024
021	Hong Kong \$	6.39	0.297	Saudi riyal	3.655	0.273
181	Irish £	7.883				

Deposits

United States	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.
Count Rate	8 1/2	8 1/2	Bank Base Rate	10	10

at Germany	6-month interbank	12%
hard Euro		

			A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ng
with Interbank	-	5.30			
with Intra-bank	-	5.35			
			4325	4315	-570

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

Rescue Sch

By Kenneth N. Gilpin
New York Times Service

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and the people involved.

100

100

5. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1028.

6. The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed as members of the committee:

a. Mr. A. B. C.

b. Mr. D. E. F.

c. Mr. G. H. I.

d. Mr. J. K. L.

e. Mr. M. N. O.

f. Mr. P. Q. R.

g. Mr. S. T. U.

h. Mr. V. W. X.

i. Mr. Y. Z. A.

j. Mr. B. C. D.

k. Mr. E. F. G.

l. Mr. H. I. J.

m. Mr. K. L. M.

n. Mr. N. O. P.

o. Mr. Q. R. S.

p. Mr. T. U. V.

q. Mr. W. X. Y.

r. Mr. Z. A. B.

s. Mr. C. D. E.

t. Mr. F. G. H.

u. Mr. I. J. K.

v. Mr. L. M. N.

w. Mr. O. P. Q.

x. Mr. R. S. T.

y. Mr. U. V. W.

z. Mr. X. Y. Z.

A. Mr. B. C. D.

B. Mr. E. F. G.

C. Mr. H. I. J.

D. Mr. K. L. M.

E. Mr. N. O. P.

F. Mr. Q. R. S.

G. Mr. T. U. V.

H. Mr. W. X. Y.

I. Mr. Z. A. B.

J. Mr. C. D. E.

K. Mr. F. G. H.

L. Mr. I. J. K.

M. Mr. L. M. N.

N. Mr. O. P. Q.

O. Mr. R. S. T.

P. Mr. U. V. W.

Q. Mr. X. Y. Z.

R. Mr. A. B. C.

S. Mr. D. E. F.

T. Mr. G. H. I.

U. Mr. J. K. L.

V. Mr. M. N. O.

W. Mr. P. Q. R.

X. Mr. S. T. U.

Y. Mr. V. W. X.

Z. Mr. Y. Z. A.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

People Express Books Passengers In U.K. for Trans-Atlantic Route

LONDON (UPI) — People Express kept its word and began Monday booking passengers on \$149 flights between London and New Jersey, apparently confident that by Friday Britain will approve its bid to revive cut-rate trans-Atlantic air travel, as pioneered by Freddie Laker.

Harold Peret, chief executive of the Newark-based airline, said Friday after meeting with British civil aviation officials: "The review process is over. We have the full assurance that we will be able to operate the service beginning May 27." But officials stressed no license had been granted yet.

Patricia Solon, a spokeswoman for the airline, said she expected the license issue to come up at talks being held Monday between British officials and a U.S. State Department team in London. The team will try to defuse a row over a U.S. Justice Department investigation into allegations that British Airways and British Caledonian Airways, among others, conspired to drive Laker Airways off the North Atlantic route. Laker Airways collapsed 14 months ago.

Japan Expo to Buy Volvo Buses

TOKYO (UPI) — Japan said Monday it has decided to award a \$17-million contract to the Swedish automaker Volvo for 100 articulated buses to be used as shuttle transport during an international science fair in 1985.

The government-backed International Science and Technology Expo Association will use the vehicles during Science Expo 85, which will run from March through September 1985 at Tsukuba, about 60 miles (100 kilometers) north of Tokyo, an association official said.

Volvo's B10M model articulated buses, which have a 160-passenger capacity, are priced at 10 million yen (\$170,200) each, the official said.

Family Buys Ballantyne Interest

MELBOURNE (Reuters) — The Ballantyne family interests bought Hongkong Land's 45 percent interest in the Victoria-based food group, Ballantyne, for an undisclosed cash sum, chairman Brian Ballantyne said Monday.

The Dairy Farm Co. of Hong Kong became a shareholder in Ballantyne in 1966 and Hongkong Land retained the holding when it took over Dairy Farm in the early 1970s. Ballantyne is one of the largest exporters of Australian dairy products and a major packer of dried fruits and nuts.

Dunlop Comments on Share Rise

LONDON (Reuters) — Dunlop Holdings, commenting on Friday's 14 percent rise in its shares to 77 pence, said Monday it has not received any bid approach or been informed of any significant new shareholdings in the company.

Dunlop recently disclosed that the holding of Pegi Malaysia had risen to about 26 percent. A Dunlop spokesman added that a further 5 percent to 10 percent of the company's shares appear to be held by Malaysian and other Far East shareholders, though these shares are not associated with the Pegi stake and the exact amount is not known.

Boston Bank Buys Mortgage Firm

BOSTON (UPI) — The First National Bank of Boston has announced an agreement to purchase a Florida mortgage banking company that offers services in three Southern states.

The First said Sunday it signed an agreement with Phillips Oil Co. to purchase Stockton, Whitley, Davis & Co., a Phillips subsidiary, for \$120 million in cash. The real estate assets of SWD are not included in the sale, the bank said.

Headquartered in Jacksonville, Florida, SWD has a mortgage loan servicing portfolio of \$3.8 billion and offers services throughout Florida and in Georgia and Alabama.

Transtechology Has 65% of SSP

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — Transtechology Corp. said Monday that it acquired 65 percent of the outstanding stock of SSP Industries as a result of its tender offer.

The previously announced tender is for the purchase of up to 100 percent of the outstanding shares of SSP for cash at a price of \$6.70 a share. The offer is scheduled to expire on May 27.

Baldrige Sees U.S.-China Trade Continuing Its Vigorous Growth

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said here Monday that he believes Chinese-American trade, now about \$5.2 billion a year, can continue to expand despite the increasingly sharp political differences between China and the United States.

The momentum that multiplied trade between the two countries 18-fold, from \$300 million in 1977 to a peak of \$5.5 billion in 1981, can be restored, Mr. Baldrige predicted, as trade problems are resolved.

"It has been quite obvious to us that [China] has tried to put [political and economic] problems in separate compartments," Mr. Baldrige said, adding that the United States also sees such divisive issues as continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan as "quite separate" from trade and economic relations.

These trade ties, Mr. Baldrige continued, have now become the "main underpinning of our relationship" with China, and he acknowledged that the original basis of the Chinese-American rapprochement, a political and strategic partnership, has faded away.

"President Reagan asked me

once again to stress to the Chinese leaders the value and importance he attaches to relations with the People's Republic of China and the importance [he attaches] to the expansion of trade," Mr. Baldrige said at the start of three days of economic talks with Chinese officials.

Although Mr. Reagan's message is likely to be examined with some skepticism here, Beijing made clear that it is also interested in resolving its trade disputes with Washington and insuring that they do not further complicate the already strained and even tense relations between the two countries.

State Counsellor Chen Muhua, the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said in welcoming the 33-member Baldrige delegation that "there still exist many obstacles and difficulties on our road of advance that we should take courage and make efforts to overcome."

While Chinese-American trade has great potential for expansion, this "cannot be fully tapped with only good will and not actual deeds," she said. "It is my hope that our American friends will adopt a positive attitude and take effective measures to remove ob-

stacles and expand our bilateral economic and trade relations."

The Reagan administration is prepared to make a significant concession and raise the level of sophisticated technology U.S. companies are permitted to sell here, Mr. Baldrige indicated, but he declined to provide details until he has talked with Premier Zhao Ziyang Wednesday.

The measure, which is aimed at fulfilling repeated U.S. promises of technology transfer, should help improve Chinese-American political relations as well as give U.S. companies prime places in the quality-conscious and potentially huge Chinese market, U.S. officials with Mr. Baldrige predicted.

The Reagan administration is also attempting to position U.S. companies to provide the expertise, equipment and financing China will need to develop its natural resources, particularly oil, coal and hydropower, and to enlarge its transport and telecommunications networks.

In what could be the most important development of the talks, the first session of the Chinese-American joint commission on commerce and trade, China is expected to accept a U.S. proposal for U.S. assistance in the feasibility studies for major projects — involvement that Washington hopes will lead to multi-billion-dollar deals of the type recently signed in developing Chinese coal resources.

A second working group will discuss the most difficult issues in the two countries' trade relations: Chinese textile exports to the United States and the quotas that Washington imposed unilaterally on them in January; U.S. limits on high technology exports; fluctuating Chinese purchases of U.S. agricultural products; and better working conditions for U.S. businessmen here.

A third working group will discuss China's new commercial laws governing patent protection, joint ventures and the registration of foreign firms doing business here, among other issues.

Municipal Bond Mart Steps Into Modern Era

(Continued from Page 9)

would show receipts of bond interest payments.

For issuers, the effect is mixed. "The large issuers — the New York City, the states and major agencies — will eventually see a cost savings," said John T. Feeney, president of Moore & Schley Municipal. "The people who will get hurt are the little issuers who typically sell fewer than \$1 million of bonds. They would find it easier to keep things as they are."

The municipal bond market is very fragmented, with more than 40,000 issuers responsible for an estimated 1.5 million different bond issues due in one to 30 years. The small issues have so few bonds and involve so few trades that the expense of handling each trade is relatively high with registered bonds. J. Chester Johnson, president of Government Finance Associates, a Princeton, New Jersey, firm that advises local governments, said the costs of paying for a transfer agent qualified to handle registered bonds "vary all over the lot."

Recognize some buyers will still want bearer bonds, many analysts expect that new registered bonds might initially carry higher yields than older bearer bonds.

Mr. Feeney estimated the yield difference might be about a quarter of a percentage point and could last 18 months until the floating supply of bonds was almost entirely in registered form.

Another reason for different yields between bearer and registered bonds could be difficulties in trading registered bonds if local governments have not hired qualified transfer agents who can record

Mitsubishi, Malaysia Agree to Produce Car

United Press International

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Japan's Mitsubishi Corp. signed a joint-venture agreement Monday with Malaysia to build Malaysia's first automobile.

State-owned Heavy Industries Corp. of Malaysia will hold 70 percent of the new company's equity and Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsubishi Motors Corp. will each hold 15 percent of the \$65 million paid-up capital. Mitsubishi has pledged to finance the \$243-million project to the tune of \$32 million and to provide the technical expertise. The car is to reach the domestic market in late 1985.

Truck Output Prediction

Reuters

LONDON — Production of light, medium and heavy trucks in the seven major European producing countries will fall from the 1982 level of 399,800 to 367,000 in 1983, a decline of 8.2 percent, DRI Europe Ltd. predicted Sunday. It said export declines of almost 30 percent will swamp a modest recovery of European markets.

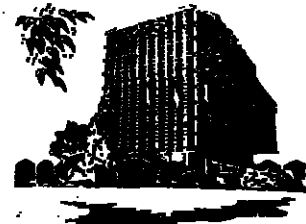
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Hypo-Bank results 1982

Earnings up considerably Gains in foreign commercial business

Despite continuing recessionary pressures in 1982, the net profit of Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank showed a healthy growth over the previous year: 23.7% after substantial risk provisions. Since total assets of the parent bank increased only slightly, the year was highlighted by a considerably improved balance sheet structure.

Group assets rose by 3.2% to over 92 billion. Earnings were up 19.6% to nearly DM 92 million.

In 1982, our international business again developed favorably, with the accent on profit-oriented commercial transactions, especially short-term trade financings and related services. In line with the Bank's stringent lending criteria, foreign loan volume was marginally lower than in 1981. Hypo-Bank's loan portfolio continues to be oriented toward the industrialized countries.

In its eleventh year of Euromarket activity, the wholly-owned Luxembourg subsidiary, HYPOBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A., raised its balance sheet total by 9% to Lfrs. 125 billion and continued to broaden its service facilities to private customers in the areas of deposits, securities, precious metals, and investment advice.

In September we established a subsidiary in London, Hypo Trade Finance Ltd. The new subsidiary, which complements the expanding service potential of our London branch, specializes in ECGD-covered financings.

The New York branch again contributed to Hypo-Bank's foreign business in 1982.

Through its own offices, partnership in ABECOR, the world's largest banking group of its kind, and a mobile team of banking professionals, Hypo-Bank's service potential spans the globe.

For your copy of our 1982 Annual Report, please contact our International Department, A/PL Theatinerstr. 11, D-8000 Munich 2, Tel.: (089) 2366-1, Telex: 5-286526-27, SWIFT: HYPON DE MM.

Highlights of our consolidated Balance Sheet for 1982 in million DM

Total assets consolidated	92,073
(Total assets parent company)	60,363
Total loans	74,435
General banking	30,409
Mortgage banking	44,026
Total deposits and long-term liabilities	88,572
General banking	44,710
Mortgage banking	43,862
Capital and reserves	1,815
Share capital	478
Reserves	1,337

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